ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,077—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4201	800	G W Aikeson.	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D Worcester.	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Monte	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.* HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Pardit	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
* Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	850	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,223	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschrig	4,109	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above early June. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Idohla.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizladroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 31st May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 2nd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 15.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

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HIGH CLASS GOODS | POPULAR PRICES.

	Rs.	A.
—DRESS SUITS."—	85	0
—DRESS SHIRTS."—	5	0
—DRESS SOCKS—	3	6
—DRESS GLOVES."—	2	4
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FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES,
STILL AND SPARKLING.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ AND GENERALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE MOST WHOLESOME AS WELL AS THE MOST DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PRODUCER IN THE WORLD.



	Cash. Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per Doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per Doz. Pts. Rs. a.
Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES.

Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY
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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

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SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME.
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
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N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

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H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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AWARDED FOR



THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught ..... per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ..... ,,	3 0
Alpha (very mild) ..... ,,	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

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Rothschilds ..... per box of	25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe ..... ,,	25	,, 10 0
Reg. Reina ..... ,,	25	,, 7 8
Trabucos ..... ,,	25	,, 3 4
Caliope ..... ,,	50	,, 6 0
Damas ..... ,,	100	,, 10 0
Romeo Y Jullietta ..... ,,	50	,, 5 8
Hidalgas ..... ,,	100	,, 10 0
# Corsa ..... ,,	25	,, 5 0
Carolina ..... ,,	100	,, 8 0
Delice ..... per packet of	20	,, 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild ..... per lb.	3 0
,, "Golden Medium," Medium ..... ,,	2 8
,, "Cavendish, Strong" ..... ,,	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

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(Own registered brand).

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Stanley Cigars, No. 1 ..... per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 ..... ,, ,,	3 8
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These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
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Do. do. do.	,, 110

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LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

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Clock, do. do. do.	,, 95

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American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
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In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout bands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	,, 75

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
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WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."
"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY."—
TREZUKA:
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by the which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA.
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goite or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthmas, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

Wholesale Agents for India, TREACHER Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN....	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

NOTICE.

WANTED, 12 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS, by Platts Bros., in good working order, with Engine of suitable power for driving 24.
Full particulars to be sent to "C.W.," care of this Office.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, of unclaimed and Confiscated GOODS and also of Old and Unserviceable Articles of Dead Stock, consisting of Bars and Bundles of Iron, cases of Glassware, cases of Periodicals, Books, Wines, and Spirits, Provisions and Oilmanstores, Drugs and Medicines, old Casks, Paints and Oils, Leather Hat Boxes, Cigars, Cocoanuts, Dry Dates, Bundles of Coir Yarn, Billiard Slates, Casks, Disinfecting Powder, Bags of Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, Kegs, Nails, Silver Watches, a quantity of loose Chalk, Ceylon Tea, Quicksilver, Toilet Requisites, Perfumed Spirits, two single-poled Tents, and various other Articles. The Sale will commence at 1 P.M. A Deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of Sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, May, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto Two P.M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1894, for WORKS in Filling in the Compound of the Small Pox Hospital, at Arthur Road, and Constructing Surface Drains for it.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Two, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. Three Hundred only, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contract or whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SEWJI POONJA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

KESARBAI, Daughter of the said Deceased and Wife of SHAMJI GORDHAN .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAK BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd Day of May in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 23rd Day of May, 1894.

Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY HOSIERY.

AGENTS:

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF OLD TIMBER, STONE SLABS, &c.

Under instructions from the Agent for Bai Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at Raghunath Dadaji Street, Hornby Row, Fort, consisting old beams, posts, joists, planks, ladders, doors, windows, stone slabs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1894.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.
WANTED,

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.
European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.
For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISH
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.
HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.

Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 8) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARAS, M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE
OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
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Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coa ls on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	936,107
"	1887	"	988,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,849,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,00
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
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Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
ondon Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arara entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Sabarmati and Bahaduri on Sunday, and the steamers Canton and Port Stephens yesterday; the steamers Hannah M. Bell, Kaveri, Bhopal, and Courtfield left it on Saturday, and the steamers Idzimi Maru and Tannadice on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peninsular entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Stura, St. Enoch, and Surat on Sunday; the steamers Imaum and Torrhead left it on Saturday, and the steamer Vasna on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-morrow, the 30th instant.

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Purshotam Ramchunder, residing at Khetwady Main Road, has reported the theft of a gold nose-ring, set with pearls, rubies, and diamonds, of the value of Rs. 250, from a cupboard in his bed-room.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—H. H. the Chief of Jam Khandi arrived from Poona, yesterday morning, at the Victoria Terminus, with his followers, and drove up in a carriage and pair of Mr. G. G. Tejpal to his temporary residence at Malabar Hill. He is staying with Mr. G. G. Tejpal.

A SHORT-HAND STUDENT.—Mr. Ramkrishna Bhau Puranik, a clerk, in the G. I. P. Railway, who received instructions from Mr. Narayan Bhaskar Vagal in Pitman's Shorthand, has successfully passed the examination, and obtained a Theory and Membership Certificate from the Phonetic Institute of England.

DEMISE OF A MOGUL LADY.—Miriam Khan Bibee, the mother of H. H. Aga Jungi Shah, died at her residence in Love Lane, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday last. The body was conveyed at 9 o'clock, on the same evening, to Hussanabad, at Mount Road, where it will be kept for three months, and then removed to Kerbella for interment.

FALL OFF A ROOF.—Shewpatty Ragoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing at Pathan Street, was, on Sunday last, placing some cow-dung cakes on the roof of his house to dry, when he accidentally fell down and sustained a fracture of the left arm. Shewpatty was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Rustomji Nowroji, a Parsee, residing on the first floor of a house, at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that, while lying asleep in his room, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., on the 25th instant, somebody carried off his jacket, with a silver watch and chain and six silver buttons, of the aggregate value of Rs. 88.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—On Friday afternoon, James Stewart, an able seaman, on board the s.s. Torrhead, suddenly became insensible, and was conveyed in an unconscious state to the St. George's Hospital, where he died on the following morning. As the death was certified by the doctor to be due to heat apoplexy the Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of.

BURGLARY AT MOMBADAVIE TANK ROAD.—Sudooma Bala, residing in a house, in the compound of the Mombadavie Tank, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 24th instant his place was broken into and six shawls and three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, of the collective value of Rs. 90, were stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

GAMBLING AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway prosecuted Adamji Noorbhoy and nine others, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house, at Chimna Butcher Street, and the rest, together with the first, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, at 1 p.m., on Saturday last. The first accused was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

HOW TO MINIMIZE FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENTS.—In February last, Mr. N. M. Lungrana, of Bandora, brought to the notice of the Bombay Government, for such action as the importance of the subject might merit, a suggestion thrown out in the daily papers by a correspondent as to the best means of preventing fatal tram-car accidents, *viz.*, by fitting life-guards around the wheels. Government have replied that the matter referred to in Mr. Langrana's representation is receiving the attention of the Tramway Company.

MR. JAFFERBHAI LADHA CHOTU, a merchant, has presented to the Bandora Municipality an ornamental lamp-post, carrying three lanterns. It is to be erected at his cost on a suitable pedestal of stone, adopted for seats, in front of St. Andrew's Church, at the west or fashionable end of Bandora. Several iron benches or seats for use by the seaside near, also form part of the gift. We hear it is Mr. Jafferbhai's intention to erect an ornamental drinking fountain not far from the side mentioned, provided the Municipality bear the cost of water.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY ADDRESS.—In honour of the birthday of our Empress, on Saturday last, at the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., who, in a short address, at the old Synagogue, situate at Samuel Street, summed up the benefits and privileges enjoyed by the people of Israel under her Majesty's Government, blessings were invoked upon her Majesty and all the members of the Royal Family, and a special prayer was offered for the long life of the Queen, for her safety from all evils and for the prosperity and aggrandizement of her reign.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	The Princess of Trebizonde	Arban.
Overture	La Sirene	Auber.
Valse	Gloire de Dijou	Andrew.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Bolero	Leggero Invisible	Arditi.
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Jungee Beepat, a Purdessee, and Mahabib Ragoonath, a Brahmin priest, in the employ of the Municipality, stood charged with committing rape on Ittee, a widow, aged twenty-eight years, and also with wrongfully confining Succaram Mahipatty, a cartman. The circumstances under which the offence was committed, were reported in our issue of Friday last. The Magistrate convicted both the accused on the second charge, and sentenced them to a term of rigorous imprisonment for one year each.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Cobb again charged Marcappa Gangaram, a reputed thief, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a leather flap, of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to Mr. Adarji Cowasji Patel, proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Stores, at Soopari Baug Road, Parel. The accused was caught in the act of cutting off the leather flap of a phaeton belonging to the complainant while it was being driven along Soopari Baug Road, on Thursday evening. The accused, against whom stood two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the Esplanade, regarding the death of Essoo Maloo, aged forty years, a servant to a book-seller, residing at Lohar Chawl. A few days ago, the deceased was attacked with fever, and he subsequently became delirious. On Sunday noon, Essoo was missed from his house. His wife made every inquiry, but could not find any trace of him until yesterday noon, when one Ramji Balloo, a fitter, saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The police were informed, and the dead body was removed from the well. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

FEAST OF N. S. DE CALVARIO, PALI HILL, BANDORA.—The titular feast of N. S. de Calvario was celebrated with unusual solemnity on Sunday last. The altar was tastefully decorated with evergreens, bunting, and garlands of artificial flowers. The High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Pereira, Curate of N. S. de Salvacao, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Fonseca and Rev. Stanislaus Fonseca. The Rev. J. M. Fonseca delivered an impressive sermon in Marathi on the sufferings of Jesus and Mary. The ceremony was brought to a close by a solemn benediction. The mass chosen for the occasion was Ludgi Borsse, which was sung in good style, and Miss A. Fonseca presided at the harmonium.

TEN RUPEES FOR A JOKE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Cowasji Edulji, a young Parsee, with theft of a pair of shoes belonging to Nusserwanji Khursedji, a Parsee lad. The accused, in his defence, pleaded that complainant and he often played jokes on each other, and out of mere joke he had concealed the shoes. The complainant, being questioned by his Worship, said that he did not wish to press the charge. The Police Inspector, in charge of the case, informed the court that complainant himself had reported the theft to the police, and now that he had got his shoes, he did not like to prosecute the man. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 10.

THE HINDU DHARMALAYA AT MATHERAN.—As was announced in a previous issue of our paper, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a dharmalaya, near Mahadeva's temple, at Matheran, was performed by Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas on Queen's birthday, in the presence of a pretty large number of ladies and gentlemen of the Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan communities. At about 9 p.m., a torch-light procession was conducted from Mahadeva's to Marooti's temple and back to celebrate the anniversary of the former. In the temple, which was well decorated and illuminated, a dramatic performance was given by the Hindu residents of the bill. A respectably large number of ladies and gentlemen collected before the temple to witness the procession.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—At the instance of Inspector Sanderson, Mir Allam Khan Sultan Khan, an old offender, was, yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having trespassed into the house of one Hooseinjan, a dancing girl, residing at Falkland Road. At 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the accused, under the influence of liquor, went to the complainant's house, and, having kicked against the door, entered the place, and demanded money from her for liquor. The woman refused to comply with his demand, when accused assaulted her. The police were sent for, and he was given into custody. The accused, who had previously been in jail four times, was sentenced to undergo one month's hard labour.

A STRANGE STORY.—Dhondee Narayen, a woman of bad repute, residing with Suckoo, an ill-famed woman, at Fanaswady, was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, in an unconscious state. When she came to herself, she alleged that she was seriously scalded by Suckoo with a hot *pulitah* (an instrument used in turning fire for baking cakes) about two months ago. It appears that Dhondee, who is an inhabitant of Malwan, arrived in Bombay about four years ago, and had since been kept by Suckoo in a room at Fanaswady for immoral purposes. About two months ago Suckoo made indecent proposals to her, but as she did not submit to the same, Suckoo burnt her with a hot *pulitah* on her back and other parts of her body. She was treated at home, but as her injuries took a serious turn, she was brought to the hospital only yesterday.

MEMORIAL LIGHTS AT KARWAR.—A local correspondent says :—Friday evening witnessed the interesting ceremony of lighting the Ingle memorial lamp, erected by public subscription in recognition of Mr. Ingle's unwearying efforts to promote the well-being of Karwar. There was a large attendance, several European ladies and gentlemen being present. Mr. Ingle arrived, at 6-15 p.m., and was received with loud and prolonged cheers. The memorial lamp consists of three branching and one central lights, erected on an oval base. The lamps were lighted, at 7 p.m., and thus a public expression was given to the desire of the people to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Ingle. His long career of usefulness and self-sacrifice as a Government servant terminated last year, and his retirement occasioned widespread regret, which was considerably relieved by his appointment as Honorary Magistrate. Mr. Ingle always identified himself with every movement of public importance. His name will always remain honourably associated with the Karwar library, which is indebted to him for its establishment and maintenance. After the ceremony there was a large show of fireworks. The visitors, after partaking of refreshments, separated at about 8 o'clock.

ADDRESS TO MR. R. B. MALAP.—A crowded meeting was held, on the afternoon of Sunday last, at Mahadhav Baug, under the auspices and at the invitation of the Mahratta-Kshyatriya community, to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Raghunathrao Babajirao Malap on his being recently nominated Justice of the Peace. Among those present were: Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balcrishnajee Pitale, Sirdar Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Rao Saheb C. Morarrao, Shrimant Khanderao Gaekwar, Messrs. Doulatrao R. Malap, Balkrishnarao B. Pitale, Tribhovandas Hargovan, Vinayakrao Balkrishnaji, Tukaram Harji Patil Salunkhe, Daji Krishnarao Dalvi, Withalrao Krishnaji Wandekar, Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgamkar, B.A., LL.B., Balwantrao Ramkrishna Manerkar, B.A., Shet Byramjee Cowasjee, Ramchandra K. Dalvi, Withoba Sonji Chavan, Withal R. Bhave, Ragunathrao B. Rane, Suryajirao Govindrao Dhulap, Tukaram S. Pawaskar, Bapoo Saheb Dalvi, Nilkanth S. Mangaumkar, Bhanji B. Angne, N. H. Sampale, and Ghanesham B. Savant. Mr. T.H. Patil, Kshyatriya-Maratha, took the chair, and Mr. Govindrao K. Dalvi read the address, wherein the valuable services of Mr. Malap were mentioned. This caste was extremely pleased at the Bombay Government having chosen one of their members for the above honour. Mr. Malap, in reply, thanked them for the honour they did him and expressed his gratitude to the Commissioner of Police and others, at whose instance he was appointed Justice of the Peace. Several speakers reviewed the history of the life of Mr. Malap and fallen greatness of the Marathas. Rao Bahadur Pitale, in an eloquent short speech, tersely told them that they owe their gradual present rise to the British Government, and suggested that a resolution should be passed, thanking Government and wishing them long life as Indian rulers. The usual vote of thanks to Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas for lending the use of Madhav Baug for holding the meeting, and the chairman terminated the interesting proceedings. Before the gathering separated, garlands, nose-gays, and *pan-supari* were presented first to Mr. Malap, and then to the assembly present.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE twentieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas in the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report :—"In placing before the shareholders their twentieth annual report, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1893, the directors regret to observe that in the said year the company has made a loss of Rs. 39,591-1-9. The principal cause that brought about this loss, the directors take leave to state, is the high rate of cotton that ruled during the first half of the year when there was no corresponding rise in the yarn-market, consequent upon the unsteady condition of the Exchange rate as caused by the passing of the Amended Coinage act and by the closing of the Indian mints for free coinage of silver. Moreover, for the purposes of carrying out the necessary erections of the engines, boilers, and the spinning-machinery as well as for the purposes of making the necessary connections of the gearing with the new engine, the mill had to be stopped in the year under report about three months successively. The directors regret that over all these causes they had no control when the similar industries in the Presidency were equally suffering under the depression of trade. In view, however, of the loss so sustained by the company as aforesaid, the agents have not charged any commission. The alterations and additions in the mill, as referred to in the last report, are now complete, and the mill is now working with the new machinery, engine, and boilers satisfactorily. In order to meet, however, the stagnant state of the yarn-market in future, the directors ordered out 150 looms, that have now arrived and are in course of erection. They now trust that with the working of the new machinery as aided by the economy in consumption by the working of the new engine and with the improvements in the cotton and yarn-markets, the mill will be in a position to show better result next year."

On the motion of the chairman, the report, together with the audited balance-sheet, was approved and adopted. Messrs. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, and Gordhandas Kursondas, who retired by rotation were re-elected as directors of the company, and Messrs. Framji Temulji and Tribhowandas Venidas were appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents for not charging any commission. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SANCTION has been accorded to the collection of materials, up to the value of Rs. 10,000, for the construction of military buildings in the new cantonment in the Kuram Valley, in anticipation of sanction to the estimates for these works. A grant of Rs. 10,000 to cover the outlay for this purpose has been sanctioned from the reserve for military works.

SURGEON-COLONELS CHESNAYE and Tandy have been granted the good service pensions available by the retirement of Surgeon-Colonel Costello and the death of Surgeon-Colonel Hilson; but as Surgeon-Colonel Chesnaye has also retired, the good service pension vacated by him has been conferred upon Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from a Burma correspondent that a new lease for seven years is likely to be granted to the Ruby Mines Company on easier terms than those of the current lease. The rent, hitherto four lakhs, will be reduced to three lakhs, and the arrears due will not be called up until the shareholders have received a moderate dividend on the capital already sunk in the concern. The correspondent expresses an apprehension that the Company may find it difficult to pay even the reduced rent, as the present outturn of rubies is reported at Rangoon to be far from satisfactory, and he believes that the cost of working must for some time longer entail a further expenditure of capital in excess of income. The system of working is, however, reported to have been much improved since the recent visit to the mining district of Major Patton Bethune who was sent out by the directors to inspect and report on the operations, and it may be concluded that the Company is certainly not yet in extremis.

THE conditions of promotion of honorary commissioned officers to the provincial engineer service of the Public Works Department have just been published. It is notified that such officers, holding the rank of Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, and Deputy Assistant Commissary, are eligible for promotion to the provincial engineer establishment; but that, on being so promoted, at their option they will, like warrant and non-commissioned officers below the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, be required to resign their military rank under clause (3) of article 388 of the Civil Service Regulations and then be premitted to count their departmental service for a civil pension. They will draw the difference between the pay of the grade to which they are promoted and the staff pay and military allowances previously drawn by them as a personal allowance. It is, however, to be clearly pointed out to each officer who may accept promotion on those conditions, that his non-departmental army service will not count for pension, and that he forfeits his right to a sterling pension under military rules, and also to a possible pension for his widow.

THE wheat harvest in Kulu is going on. The general out-turn is not known as yet, but there is a full crop, or a little better, almost everywhere. Accounts from the Kangra valley are also good, the new wheat there selling at 32 seers per rupee, the same rate in most parts of Mundi.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to build a Cottage Hospital at Srinagar for the accommodation of Europeans. The building, which will be designed to hold five or six patients, will be situated in the vicinity of the Residency, and it is hoped that it will be ready by next year. Such an institution is badly needed, the accommodation in the Residency Dispensary which is now used in case of need, being very inadequate. There is already an excellent Mission Hospital for the use of natives. Subscriptions for the Cottage Hospital are being collected by the Residency Surgeon, and a considerable sum is still required.

TYPHOID is still very prevalent at Mian Mir, especially among the gunners. The impurity of the Mian Mir water-supply is quite enough, we believe, to account for any amount of enteric, but it has been noticed as a coincidence, we are told, that all troops, which march from Jhansi to Mian Mir, as the Battery in question have done, suffer from enteric after arrival. In that case the water along the route may be to blame.

A REGRETTABLE religious dispute has occurred at the Maha Bhudi Temple, Gya. The Grand Lama of Japan, now on a visit to Buddhist shrines in India, brought with him a valuable historical statue of Buddha, of great antiquity, an offering of the Buddhists of Japan to India for the Maha Buddha Temple. The Collector of Gya obtained permission of the Mahant in charge of the temple, and the statue was to be offered with great ceremonial. At the last moment the Mahant changed his mind and collected a thousand budmashes to oppose the placing of the statue in the temple. The conduct of the Mahant is inexplicable, as images of Buddha sent by Burmese Buddhists had, on several occasions, been similarly received without objection. The Maha Bhudi Society being peaceable people, withdrew, but a wanton insult has thus been offered to Japan and to all Buddhists. The Hindus of Bengal are highly indignant at the conduct of the Mahant, who is in fact a usurper at the temple. The Grand Lama of Japan had lately been received with great honour by the Hindus of Calcutta at a large meeting presided over by Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore.

DURING the night of the 21st the inhabitants of the lower Kulu valley were aroused by the roaring of the Beas and a noise as if much timber was being swept down. The morning showed that the Beas itself had risen three feet at the most, but the water smelt horribly and was quite black, the banks for miles being covered with an *abattis* of logs and uprooted alder trees, whilst great numbers of fish, which had thrown themselves out in their endeavours to escape the posionous water, were lying on the banks, and two dead bodies also were seen floating down the river. It was soon apparent that a flood had come down the Sirbari, which rises in Dugilug *kothi* near the Babbu pass in rocks of black slate, highly charged with arsenical iron pyrites, and falls into the Beas on the right bank just below Sultanpur. It is feared that some loss of life has occurred, as reports have come in that four bunnias' *hattis* and two Lahouli camps had been swept away in the night, but no exact details have been received. The villagers in the south of the valley also say that several bodies, both of men and cattle, were seen floating down stream soon after daybreak.

THE Punjab Government have decided to abolish owners' rates on the old villages of the Gujranwalla district which are watered by the Chenab Canal.

A SAD fatality occurred in the Kheri (Oudh) Forests, in the neighbourhood of Mailani, on Saturday, when Mr. Abdy, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was killed by the fall of a large tree. The deceased had been cautioned previously of the danger incurred by passing under it, as it appears to have been in a dangerous position for a long time past, but he disregarded the threatening danger. The body was taken into Kheri for interment by special train, and the Rev. Mr. Gompertz, Chaplain of Sitapore, buried the unfortunate gentleman the same evening, all the residents of the station being present at the funeral.

A MOST impudent case of forgery of an official document was lately heard in the Sessions Court of Gurdaspur. A man, named Shah Muhammad, of Bhagwari Manason, in the district, applied to the Local Government last year to be appointed a patwari, but was informed that nothing could be done for him, an order to that effect being sent to him by post. That order was erased either by the accused himself or with his connivance, and an order directing the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur to exempt accused from the patwaris' examination and appoint him a patwari was substituted and presented! The Deputy Commissioner, suspecting the genuineness of the order, referred the matter to the Local Government, with the ultimate result that the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 25. This should be a warning, though it is surprising that any warning should be needed, against similar silly attempts at official forgery.

THE telegraph party in Kashmir, under Mr. H. Olphert, Superintendent, have crossed the passes and commenced duty there. The whole party suffered from snow blindness, but the work is now progressing satisfactorily.

NEWS has been officially received at Simla that a sowar, whilst conveying the post from Mir Ali Khel to Apozai, was fired upon by four Waziris. The sowar escaped, though his horse was killed. The incident is specially unfortunate in view of the enquiry which is now going on.

A LETTER received at Lahore from Bagdad gives the following brief account of the floods there. It appears that the river Dajla began to rise from the day of the *Id-ul-fitar*, and over-flooded its bank on the east, destroying gardens, villages, and cultivation. For fifteen miles the land was covered with water, and on the west the floods did considerable damage to the city of Bagdad. A large number of houses fell, many men, women, and children were drowned, and the streets were inundated. The damage to crops is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees. The same letter states that recently scarcity of water was felt at Bakf Ashraff. The news was sent to Constantinople, and the Sultan ordered that assistance should be procured from Kharana.

COLONEL M. TWEEDIE, Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh, will retire under the age clause in September next. He was appointed to the Oudh Police so far back as October, 1858, and has been in the Province ever since, rendering excellent service, and whilst probably the most popular officer in the department, as a disciplinarian he is quite up to the mark. His departure will be much regretted in and out of the Police Force. Captain Ryves, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway Branch, retires at the end of the year; as also does Mr. Court, one of the Senior District Superintendents, and a son of that Mr. Court, of the Civil Service, who was at the head of the North-West Police Force in the early years after the Mutiny of 1857.

THE establishment of Miss Annie Taylor and her following of lay missionaries in Darjiling with the object of settling in Tibet and disseminating the doctrines of primitive Methodism in that country is, says a Calcutta paper, a curious phenomenon of missionary enterprise to which public attention has not been sufficiently attracted. It is probable, however, that the enthusiasm of this devoted band will receive a check as soon as they make any serious attempt to transfer their headquaters from Darjiling to either Sikkim or Tibet. The convention and regulations and general articles which have actually been agreed to by China and the Government of India in respect of the relations between India and Tibet are expressly confined to delimitation, commerce, and official relations, and its needless to say that missionary work is not anywhere alluded to in them. It is tolerably certain, therefore, that the Tibetan Mission party will never be allowed by Government to enter into the confines of Tibet.

Two surveys of the Madras harbour have recently been made, with somewhat divergent results. The Deputy Conservator, who carried out one survey, reports that in certain places the harbour has shoaled; while the Board's Engineer, who prepared the other, states that the bottom has returned to its normal depth before the old walls were wrecked in 1881. In any case, the shoaling referred to is not likely, for a long time to come, to interfere with the berthing of vessels. The sand outside the south arm continues to accumulate, and is slowly advancing seaward; but this is an advantage, as it acts as a support to the south wall. It is believed that if the accretion of sand inside and outside the harbour should at any time become a source of permanent and inconvenient shoaling, there would be no difficulty in removing it by dredging.

THE *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent sends a remarkable telegram concerning the authenticity of the Raphael cartoons now to be seen at South Kensington Museum. It has hitherto been supposed that these were the actual work of Raphael, and that they served as the models for the celebrated tapestries now at the Vatican. According, however, to information which has reached Rome, discovery has been made in Russia—precisely where is not stated—of seven cartoons that are declared by such experts as have seen them to be the original cartoons of Raphael, those in the possession of the South Kensington authorities being merely copies. In order to clear up all doubt, those in Russia are to be sent to Rome, where they will be compared with the tapestries at the Vatican, and otherwise tested, with a view to establishing their real character.

"ENGLISH LITERATURE" seems in a fair way to be established as an Honour School at Oxford. The preamble to the statute was carried in Congregation, on Tuesday, though the debate did not remove any of the objections urged against the new school in December. The subjects (says the *St. James' Gazette*) will include both "Language" and "Literature"; "so that the First Classman (or First Class Woman) of the future will be able not only to discuss the relations of the poet Shelley with his lady friends, but also to explain vowel-weakening and Comparative Phonology—useful branches of study, no doubt, especially for persons intended for any of the active professions. A diplomatist well up in his Cædmon, a soldier in touch with the latest theory of Aryan roots, an Indian administrator with a working knowledge of the Restoration drama, a lawyer who can criticise his Le Gallienne with judgment—these are clearly the men qualified to excel in life, to carry on the work of Britain, 'parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.' Also, as one of our own poets has said, that man will be a 'credit to his country' and its liberal arts, who, having studied four years at Oxford and attained its highest honours, will know nothing of any language, ancient or modern, but his own, and nothing of and science but that of English grammar. So different from the narrow and limited culture of the elder generation.

IN the course of the evidence given, the other day, at Blackburn against a lad of sixteen, named Thomas Edward Lund, who was committed for trial on five charges of housebreaking and felony, it was stated that in searching the lad's room a document headed "Instructions to Burglars" was found between the joists of the floor. This paper read as follows :—"Make a hook for a tool in a window where there is such things like as handkerchiefs. Jemmys are the implements for opening window sashes, prizing desks and doors open. You should all get pumps to make as least noise as possible. Don't go nervous, as you are apt to fall soft. Go with a will and try and make rope ladders. Get a lantern and pull one of the glasses out and put a piece of black tie inside, which will make it a dark lantern. Get a revolver and bullets from a shop; say your father wants it for rabbit-shooting. For setting factories on fire get a glass jar or a preserve jar. Get a newspaper and shove it in the jar. Pour in some lamp-oil on top of the paper. Then set on fire with a match, and throw it through the window. Try to get some skeleton keys, and then you can go into plenty of places. Have plenty of tools. The jemmy is the best of the lot. Get a black crape to put over your eyes so as to disguise you. Keep a six-chambered revolver by you. Get some chlorodyne from the chemists, and put it on your handkerchief and put it over someone's noses, which will send them unconscious. Then take all the expensive things he has. If you have a desire for revenge on any one, you can get some prussic acid, and when you are handing him or her drink, put the acid in, or get some vitriol and throw it on someone's faces in the dark, which will burn their face. If you put poison on a knife when the knife is red-hot the knife will be poisoned. For blowing up a coalpit get the paper dipped in a lamp oil, light it, throw it down the pit, when there will be a terrific explosion. Never strike matches if you go in houses at midnight; carry a bit of banding lit, then put the match powder on it. Buy quicklime if you happen to kill anyone. Put the quicklime over him so that it will burn him away quickly. Always go brave and bold when you are burgling.—Yours truly, Daring Burglar." Some extraordinary tales of the lad's operations have come to light, including the rifling of a railway guard's van and the appropiation of a railway hut for storing his spoils.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR WHEAT CROP.

THE final report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1893-94 is as follows :—

"The total area under wheat is 928,480 acres against 984,574 acres of the previous year, showing a falling off of 5·7 per cent. Compared with the figures of the normal area, 892,365 acres, there is an increase of 4 per cent. in the area sown, so that there is no material difference under either heading. The decrease in the cultivation of wheat during the current year is most marked in the Amraoti and Basim districts, where it amounts to 12 and 10 per cent., respectively, excessive rainfall at the time of sowing chiefly accounts for the deficiency. There is an increase of 4·4 per cent. in the wheat area of the Wun district, and considering that the crop in this district has been more or less a failure for the last two years this is somewhat remarkable."

"The season varied considerably in different parts of the province. In portions of the Akola and Amraoti districts, in the Basim district generally, and especially in the Melghat taluka of the Ellichpur district, the rainfall in the month of November was excessive and delayed sowings; but in several talukas of the Akola district it was short and unfavourable, and the outturn of the crop was much affected. Cloudy weather in the months of January and February caused rust in the Wun district and in parts of Buldana, but on the whole, the harvest was satisfactory, and the outturn for the province, notwithstanding the smaller area sown, shows a considerable advance, 23 per cent., on the figures of the last year.

"Amraoti.—Area under crop 179,534 acres being 12 per cent. less than last year, but 2 per cent. above the normal. No information regarding the season has been received from this district.

"Akola.—Acreage 119,052 being a falling off of 8 per cent. on last year's figures, but shewing an increase of ten per cent. on the normal area. The outturn in this district is the poorest of the province, averaging only 9 annas.

"Ellichpur.—Total area 76,913 acres against 83,234 last year and an average of 71,149 acres. The outturn is estimated at 16 annas in the talukas of Ellichpur and Dariapur, and 12 annas in the Melghat taluka, the seed sown is said to have been of an inferior description.

"Buldana.—The area sown 264,086 acres is 1 and 6 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figures and the normal area respectively. But for slight rust caused by cloudy weather in the Mehkar taluka, the season was very favourable in this district, and the outturn shows an advance of 160 per cent. on the figures of last year. The average outturn for the district is 14 annas.

"Wun.—The increase in the area sown has already been noted. The crop suffered from rust and, although the area is 17·5 per cent. above the quinquennial average, the outturn shows a deficiency of 33 per cent. The figures for the separate talukas of the district have not been supplied.

"Basim.—The area, 186,604 acres, is below that of last year and the normal by 10 and 7 per cent., respectively. Excessive rainfall affected the outturn in the Basim and Pusad talukas, and the harvest was not satisfactory as evidenced by the figures in columns 12 and 13.

"Standard rates for the Province have yet to be determined by crop experiments. In the absence of any reliable figures the columns relating to these rates have been left blank. The export during the year 1893 is remarkably low showing an exhaustion of the reserved stock."

BERAR LINSEED.

The final report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1893-94 is as follows :—"The total area under linseed, 578,427 acres, is 63·4 per cent. higher than the figures of last year, and also shows an increase of 81·4 per cent., over the average of the preceding 5 years. The increase is particularly noticeable in the Akola district, where it amounts to 137 per cent., the reason attributed being that a less area was under wheat and kharif crops.

"The Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Buldana districts also contribute towards the provincial increase, and it is only in the Wun and Basim districts that the figures are within 4 per cent. of those of the previous year.

"The rise in the price of linseed during the last two years has had a marked effect on the area under cultivation. But unfortunately the season was not a favourable one; excessive rain in parts of the province, and cloudy weather generally when the crop was in flower, tended to produce blight, and the damage was considerable, being estimated as high as 8 annas in the Mehkar taluka; so that an increase of 63·4 per cent. in the area produced only a rise of 44·6 per cent. in the figures of outturn whilst, if the columns for the normal area and outturn are examined, the falling off will be observed to be still greater.

"Amraoti.—The total area under linseed, 116,752 acres, is 64 and 55 per cent. above the figures of last year and the normal; the outturn for the current year is high. No report on the character of the season has been received from this district.

"Akola.—The outturn is not at all commensurate with the large percentage of increase in area shown in columns 5 and 6. Late rains and blight caused particular damage in this district, the average crop being estimated at six annas, and being as low as three annas in the Balapur taluka.

Ellichpur.—The unfavourableness of the season had also a marked effect here, the area under linseed was 96 per cent. higher than last year, but the outturn actually shows a falling off of 6 per cent.

Buldana.—Blight from cloudy weather caused considerable damage, and the average crop for the three talukas of the district is estimated at 11 annas.

Wun.—The area and outturn remain much the same as last year; in neither season was the crop a good one.

Basim.—Damage in this district was mostly from untimely rainfall and an excess of moisture in the soil; the figures for the last two years show little variation, but the unfavourable nature of the harvest can be gathered from columns 7 and 13, an increase of 39 per cent. in the current year over the normal area producing no corresponding rise in the yield. Full standard rates for the province not yet having been determined, columns 8 and 11 of the accompanying return cannot be filled in.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened on the 13th of August, and will remain open till the 28th of August. Mr. L. G. Prickett again acts as Honorary Secretary, and the prizes are :—The Viceroy's gold medal for the best original picture in oils or water-colours by any artist, painted in India. The medal will only be awarded for a picture of exceptional merit. Lady Elgin's prize, Rs. 50, for the best six photographs taken since last Exhibition. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize, Rs. 150, for an original picture in oils which takes no other prize in the Exhibition. The Society's prize, Rs. 150, for water-colours under the same conditions. The Commander-in-Chief's prize, Rs. 150, open to commissioned officers only, for the best original oil or water-colours, and a second prize, Rs. 50, for the best picture in any style, open to warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers; three competitors must exhibit. Sir Charles Pritchard's prize, Rs. 100, for a series of three original water-colour sketches from Nature. Sir Antony MacDonnell's prize, Rs. 100, for the best original picture by a lady. General Brackenbury's children's prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar's prize, Rs. 100, for an Indian architectural subject in any medium. Sir Alexander Miller's prize, Rs. 75, for the best sketch of Simla scenery since the last Exhibition. General Brackenbury's prize, Rs. 50, for an original figure painting, the subject being Asiatic. The Society's prizes, Rs. 50, for best fruit, flower, or still life, oils or water-colours; Rs. 50, for the best water-colour which wins no other prize, open to Native artists only; Rs. 50, for a picture in any style; and Rs. 50, for the best design, coloured surface, and decoration in oriental style. Specimens of art industries for exhibition and sale will be received as usual, and silver and bronze medals and certificates will be awarded.

IT had been understood by the Royal party at Coburg that the Emperor William intended to confer the Order of the Black-Eagle upon Prince Henry of Battenberg, and there was much disappointment, annoyance, and exasperation when it turned out that he was to receive merely the Red Eagle, which answers to our Bath. The Emperor did not mend matters by conferring the third class of the Red Eagle (Prince Henry gets the first class) upon Dr. Reid, the Queen's resident medical man, and why he was selected for this distinction it is utterly impossible to understand. Considering, says *Truth*, that Prince Henry of Battenberg is a Knight of the Garter, it is a marked slight to give him a decoration which ranks so far below that Order, and more especially considering the profusion with which the Black Eagle has been distributed since the present Emperor came to the throne. To those versed in Eagle Orders I need hardly say that a Red Eagle is a very different thing to a Black Eagle, although in nature there are no such birds as black or red eagles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·451	W S W	3	112·0	85·5	31	...	7·00	+3·19
Agra	29·463	S W	9	115·5	87·7	30	...	2·96	+1·06
Cawnpore	29·503	W N W	8	112·9	83·0	32	..	2·32	...
Allahabad	29·437	W N W	12	114·2	84·2	20	...	3·98	+1·54
Jhansi	29·515	N N W	8	114·2	90·7	24	..	4·62	+2·64
Jacobabad	29·463	E	5	119·[illegible]	81·0	44	..	1·22	+0·13
Karachi	29·668	W S W	18	93·0	79·7	83	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·549	S W	14	111·8	85·9	41	...	4·20	+2·29
Ajmere	29·534	W	14	107·9	84·0	38	..	3·10	+1·18
Deesa	29·704	W S W	18	108·4	77·0	63	...	2·22	+1·52
Ahmedabad	29·755	S W	5	108·3	79·6	62	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
Rajkot	29·730	W S W	16	105·4	73·7	68	...	1·87	+1·15
Veraval	29·760	W	9	87·6	80·2	76	...	2·36	..
Neemuch	29·651	W	22	105·9	77·7	59	...	2·77	+1·30
Indore	29·672	W	8	102·6	76·6	74	...	2·84	+1·28
Saugor	29·577	W S W	6	108·4	80·6	32	...	4·07	+0·64
Jubbulpor	29·567	W S W	8	109·5	85·6	34	...	2·92	—0·59
Hoshangabad	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
Khandwa	29·682	N W	16	106·2	81·8	52	...	1·11	—0·89
Raipur	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
Nagpur	29·576	N W	14	115·3	85·5	20	...	3·58	—0·05
Amraoti	29·660	W	10	111·2	79·8	24	...	1·69	—1·62
Akola	29·671	W	17	108·6	81·8	45	...	2·93	—0·64
Surat	29·760	S W	F	96·2	79·6	63	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·740	W	11	104·8	73·6	58	...	1·86	—0·36
Bombay	29·804	W	8	92·1	81·4	64	...	1·91	+0·52
Poona	29·782	W	15	100·5	70·4	56	...	3·23	—0·15
Aurangabad	29·746	W	7	105·0	70·2	45	..	5·06	..
Sholapur	29·766	N W	11	105·2	75·0	53	..	1·07	—2·49
Ratnagiri	29·792	N N W	6	91·8	81·5	71	...	0·45	—1·28
Belgaum	29·790	W N W	..	89·8	68·8	98	...	9·41	+3·16
Goa	29·787	W	9	91·0	82·1	76	...	4·30	..
Karwar	29·782	N W	4	92·2	82·0	77	...	2·84	—3·94
Mangalore	29·791	Calm	2	89·8	78·4	79	..	8·35	—2·64
Calicut	29·793	N N W	10	91·3	79·5	77	...	26·81	+8·94
Cochin	29·810	Calm	M	91·2	76·6	83	0·06	19·74	—9·01
Bangalore	29·808	W S W	7	87·3	66·8	90	0·79	11·76	+1·89
Secunderabad	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Masuliptm	29·644	S W	10	108·7	85·0	67	...	21·78	+11·58
Bellary	29·770	W	8	97·4	77·4	62	...	5·33	+0·57
Cuddapah	29·738	W N W	...	104·2	85·5	51	..	10·01	—1·22
Madras	29·714	W S W	9	102·5	82·5	68	...	...	..
Coimbatore	29·[illegible]94	S W	2	96·4	73·8	78	..	16·17	+5·24
Trichinopoly	29·754	W S W	3	105·2	78·8	65	...	19·11	+4·39
Negapatam	29·760	S W	11	101·6	79·8	69	...	46·25	+10·78
Colombo	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Aden	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are steep. South-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail everywhere. The force has been light to strong. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Akola, 24 at Karachi, 22 at Rajkot, Neemuch and Nagpur, and 16 at Jubulpore. The maximem temperature is from 4° to 8° above the normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Karwar, Calcut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Agra, Delhi, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere and Jabulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay Presidency and at Calicut, Mangalore, Rajkot and Karachi. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin and Bangalore. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered showers in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Pressure has decreased over the whole of India during the past twenty-four hours. Changes are generally small, and do not modify the distribution of pressure. Temperature has increased slightly, and is excessive over the whole of Northern India, but more especially in West Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and at any other stations in which the temperature is more than 10° above normal. The temperature yesterday was 118° at Jacobabad. Very strong southerly winds continue in Bengal, and strong westerly winds in the Gangetic Plain, Rajputana, Central India, and the Deccan. The air is excessively dry in North-West India. Peshawar reports a humidity percentage of 8°. This morning the weather was showery in Burma, Assam, North Bengal, and Southern India. Yesterday Silchar reports five inches, Gnatong two, Akyab and Bhamo one inch each. The weather conditions are unchanged.

MAY 28.

Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North east India and the depression at the foot of the hills in the Gangetic Plain is somewhat less marked. Very strong winds continue in South Bengal, but a slight tendency is shewn towards decreasing its strength. Westerly winds are unchanged in strength in North-West and Central India. The highest temperature yesterday was 119° at Jacobabad. Many stations in the N.-W. P. and Central Provinces reported maximum temperatures exceeding 114°. The temperature has been abnormally excessive in West Bengal and Behar, and Chota Nagpur, more especially in Chaibassa, Hazaribagh and Berhampore where the temperature was over elven degrees above the normal. Some light showers fell in Mysore and Assam yesterday, and heavy and fairly general rain fell in Burma. Bassein and Akyab report three inches, Diamond Island, Mandalay, and Chittagong two, Bhamo one.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 27th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·697
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·1
General Directions of wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	198

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 24.

Wright, Capt. Bo. R A. off leave, from Matheran.

MAY 25.

Prideaux, Lt-Col. Bo. D J A G. on leave, from Poona.

MAY 26.

Cave, Capt. Bo. Staff Corps. off leave, from England.
Talbot, Lt-Col. Bengal. Staff Corps. from furlough, from England.
Lewis, Vety-Lt. Bo. A V D. from leave, from England.

MAY 27.

Chase, Capt. Bo. 28th Pioneers, on leave.
Turner, 2nd Lt. Ms. 2nd Suff. on leave, from Ceylon.
Bartholomeusz, Surgn-Lt-Col. Bo. I M S. on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Burroughs, Surgn-Major, Bo. Marine Batta. from leave, from Ceylon.

MAY 28.

Reilly, Major, Bo. Comt. on leave, from Khandala.
Marrett, Major, Bengal. Comt. on leave, from Hissur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Prior, Lt-Col. Bo. 1st Leinster Regt. on leave, to England.
Talbot, Lt-Col. Bengal. Staff Corps. to join to Simla.
Lawrence, Archer, Lt. Bo. R A. on duty, to Karachi.

MAY 27.

Prideaux, Lt-Col. Bo. D J A G. on leave, to Poona.
Cave, Capt. Bo. Staff Corps. on duty, to Poona.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The Hon'ble the Lieut Govr of the N-W P and Oudh, with the previous sanction of H E the Govr Genl of India, is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Mr James John Digges La Touche, Chief Secy to Govt to be a Member of the Council of H H the Lieut Govr for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr A T Webster, Dist Supt of Police, Jhansi, leave on medical certificate for six months, from 1st May 1894.

Asst Surg Shastiwar Bae Rai Bahadur, in charge of Sadar dispensary, Bareilly, leave on medical certificate for six months.

Surg Maj G M J Giles, Offg Depy Sanitary Commr, 3rd Circle, to the medical charge of the Bijnor district.

From the 5th May 1894, the date on which Mr F [illegible] retired—Mr J B Thomson, Offg Insptr Genl of Police, N-W P and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment; Sir T R Wyer, Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade, to be Magte and Collr 1st grade; Mr W F Wells, Depy Commr, 2nd grade, (on furlough) to be Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade; and Mr F C Carleton, Depy Collr, from Allahabad to Jhansi.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—Those who are martyrs to these Painful Diseases should lose no time in taking Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure. Gives astonishing results in a single Bottle. Pleasant to the taste, and is the most effective Preparation ever known. 4s. 6d., of Madon, Sons and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold. —MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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COMPETENT READER, WANTED. Apply "X.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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LOST, on the Ry. Line, between WATHAR and POONA, a PACKET containing one C-Note of B'bay Circle No. W-39 84391 for Rs. 100 (One Hundred). One Cheque on the Bank of B'bay (Poona Branch) drawn by Destoor Bymanjee Jamaspjee in favor of Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshungjee Jamaspjee for Rs. 200 (Two Hundred). One Cheque on Grindlay, Groom and Co., in favor of Mr. Burjorjee Peroshaw by Captain Upperton. Anyone who will lead to the Recovery will be Rewarded.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

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6, "Lyons Range,"
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APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.
Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.
For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

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HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.
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OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.
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INDIAN LEGISLATION
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HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

THE figures relating to the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe which were missing from Reuter's Friday's telegram were given under yesterday's date and are 3,450,000 for the total Supply, and 343,000 for East Indians, showing a falling off of 100,000 bales, and 4,000 bales respectively. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 3,700,000 quarters, or 20,000 bales more than the previous week's estimate. No market news of later date than that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date is to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	12,67,195
" " Branches...	"	"	10,67,411
Other Deposits	"	"	23,10,213
Government Securities	"	"	36,009
Other Authorized " ....unchanged			*Nil*
Loans	Inc.		12,21,776
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.		13,69,018
Balances with other Banks	Inc.		3,88,960
Cash.............................	"		45,21,880

As might have been anticipated from the somewhat easier terms on which accommodation is obtainable in the Bazaar, and from the languid movement in Exports, the Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued to-day again shows an addition to the Cash Balance of some 45¼ lakhs, at 155 lakhs. Of this increase, however, about half has been due to a return of Government Deposits to the Bank's head office and branches aggregating 23¾ lakhs; the balance being accounted for by a falling off in the trade demand for Money. This is disclosed by an increase of over 23 lakhs in Private Deposits, and a diminution of 13¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, against which, however, there had been an addition of 12¼ lakhs to Loans, the net diminution in trade requirements having thus been 24¼ lakhs, confined with a decrease of 3¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been done in this staple here to-day in both directions, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The total purchases amount to 2,000 bales, of which exporters are credited with half, say 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 190; 250 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 186-98; 200 Bengal, at 163-5; 100 Broach, at Rs. 211¼; and 50 Anjari, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have taken 400 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 185-90; 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 189; and Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 179; and Dhulia, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT has been a very quiet market again with little doing for export; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have become dull, and have been taken to only a small extent by shippers, while prices generally are rather lower. We now quote:—

Linseed	.....................Rs. 7-10-6 to	Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-1-0 to	" 6-3-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-14-0 to	" 6-0-0	"
Do. Red do......	" 5-9-0 to	" 5-12-0	"
Gingelly, White..........	" 45-0-0 to	" 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed..........	" 41-0-0 to	" 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,229	bales.
Wheat	13,848	cwts.
Linseed	42,601	"
Rapeseed	13,092	"
Gingelly	920	"
Poppyseed	2,080	"
Groundnuts	2,752	"
Castorseed	1,908	"
Rice	1,877	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Holders of tonnage are firm; but demand from shippers is slack. Business has been done for Havre and Bombay, for June shipment, 18s. 6d., and for July shipment, to Antwerp, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, at which latter rate we heard of a little being done for June delivery; but the bullion dealers taking possession of the market pretty early in the day, and coming out as free sellers of Gold, and resellers for all deliveries, rates at once began to harden. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills also came into the market, sales having been reported at 1s. 1¼d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1 7-32d. forward, to a fair extent. Twenty-five lakhs of extra Councils have been sold since last Wednesday at prices ruling from 1s. 0 29-32 to 31-32d., and it is quite expected that a good many more will be applied for to-day at a further higher level, Government Paper also seeming to have bounded up at home about 1½ per cent. in one day—probably orders from the *continent to buy* this time!! Anyhow our market closes firm in the meantime as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	....	1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Credits	3 "	...1s. 1 9-32d.	"
France	3 "	...1·39¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened this morning at the enhanced rates for Fours at 103 11-16 for Money, and 103 7/8 for Account, and soon advanced 1-16 per cent. in those positions, the June settlement being quoted at 104. The market remained steady at this level for some time, but advanced further before the close, rates leaving off at 103 15-16 for cash, 104 1-16 for the coming settling day, and 104⅛ for the June account. 100 1/8 was the closing quotation for 3½ per cents.

SHARES remain very quiet, with quotations generally unchanged, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 20 each in Hindustan and Western India, and 2½ in Manockji Petit Cotton Mill Scrip.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 25, compared with the statement of May 19, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs.	May 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,60,158	47,27,353
Do. do. at Branches	45,21,693	55,89,104
Other Deposits	2,46,07,905	2,69,18,118
Post Bills	7,015	5,934
Cash Credits, undrawn	29,23,825	29,01,882
Rs.	4,98,70,596	5,44,92,391
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	77,92,799	78,28,808
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,06,734	73,28,952
Loans do. do. do.	1,27,50,726	1,39,72,502
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,00,93,855	87,27,837
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction ... 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	24,618	24,588
Bullion	...	..
Cash Balances with other Banks	3,27,991	7,16,951
Cash and Currency Notes	1,09,75,522	1,54,97,402
Rs.	4,98,70,596	5,44,92,391

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..		...	...
Teheran	28	2	29 p.m.	...	28
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	26	...	2
" Madras	...	23	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 27.

10 p.m.	83·8

MONDAY, MAY 28.

8 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	85·8
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—May 22, at Meerut, the wife of G R Bird, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

McMAHON—May 19, at Quetta, the wife of Captain A H McMahon, C I E, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURROWES—GRANT-GORDON—May 19, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev A G Roberts, Chaplain, Gerald Vaughan Burrowes, of Halmirah, Assam, youngest son of the late Rev E D Burrowes, D D, of Puncknole Rectory, Dorset, to Constance Mary Grant, daughter of the late Captain G Grant-Gordon, R H A.

JONES—HARPER—May 19, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Kamptee, C P, by the Rev W Grenon, Mathew, to Elsie Hetzler, third daughter of the late R W Harper, Esq, of Dinapore, Bengal.

DEATHS.

HOLMS—May 20, at Ghazipur, Rosamund Annie, infant daughter of J M Holms, C S, aged 6 months.

LAUGHTON—May 21, at Debapar, Jeypur, George Girdham infant son of George and Mary Laughton, aged 4 months and 3 days.

MAUDUIT—May 21, at Chikalda, Berars, Guy Beauchamp Georges, only and dearly beloved son of Captain Frank Mauduit, I S C, and Maud, his wife, aged 2 years and 4 months.

PURVES—May 23, at Howrah Hospital, William Purves, of Raneegunge, from brain fever.

VON GOLDSTEIN—May 15, at Mussoorie, of pneumonia, eight days after her confinement, Harriet Annie, the beloved wife of Robert Von Goldstein, and only daughter of Mrs A H Sanders, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1894.

THE new international complication in which Great Britain may be involved looms on the horizon at the Pacific. Mr. John Tenniel the veteran prince of caricaturists, in the *Punch* cartoon, two or three weeks ago, represented John Bull as finding on his doorstep one morning a hamper containing a little black fellow, named Uganda. Like Dr. Barnardo, under similar circumstances, Mr. Bull does not refuse the anonymous gift, but takes it in with a good peal of grumbling to the effect that his hands are full enough already. It is not unlikely, however, that whether he likes it or not John Bull may have to take another dusky-skinned child under his ægis, for a proposal has been brought forward by the New Zealand Government that the administration of Samoa should be taken over, so as to put an end to the present unsatisfactory system of divided responsibility. The Samoan group lies in the Western Pacific, and consists of ten inhabited, and two uninhabited, islands, with an area of seventeen hundred square miles. The largest island is Savaia, which is about double the size of the Isle of Wight. Apia, the capital, is situated on the Island of Savaia, and the aggregate population is thirty-six thousand. These are all natives, with the exception of two hundred and thirty-five British subjects, sixty-seven Germans, twenty-five Norwegians, fourteen French, a similar number of Chinese, and twelve Americans. In the interests of this handful of foreigners—who include the distinguished novelist, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson—the Conference held in Berlin, in 1889, established an elaborate system of tripartite, control under which the three signatory Powers—England, Germany, and the United States—became practically responsible for the happiness of the interesting group of Islands—without any actual Protectorate. The subjects of the three Powers were to have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. The independence of the Samoan Government was recognised, and it was agreed that the natives should retain the right to elect their own chief or king, and choose the form of government according to their laws and customs. Under this "Charter of Liberty" the people restored Mahetoa Laupepa to the throne in the following November, but, as is almost invariably the case in uncivilised communities, the right to the monarchy is disputed. A rival chief, named Mataaga, claims the throne, and is supported by a numerous following. The Berlin agreement so far intervened in the administration of the Kingdom as to establish a court under a European judge, to which are referred all civil suits of any kind between natives and foreigners, or between foreigners of different nationalities; all suits concerning real property situated in Samoa and all rights affecting the same; and all crimes and offences committed by natives against foreigners, or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any Consular jurisdiction. The agreement sets forth that neither of the Powers shall exercise any separate control over the islands or the government thereof.

As if with prophetic insight as to the manner in which such marvellously inept arrangement was likely to work, it was added that "on the request of either Power, after three years from the signature hereof, the Powers shall consider by common accord what ameliorations, if any, may be introduced into the provisions of this General Act." At the latter end of 1892 attention was called by the Australasian press to the lamentable state of things existing in this triply-protected country. It was alleged that the island was threatened with total bankruptcy, and that everywhere destitution prevailed. Last July, fighting occurred near Apia, the capital, between the rival forces of Malietoa and Mataafa, but was stopped by the intervention of the warships of the three Powers. Peace was not, however, completey restored until last October, by the complete overthrow of Mataafa's supporters. Fresh troubles have, however, arisen, and a Reuter's despatch from Auckland, dated May 3, states that the inhabitants of the capital have been thrown into a state of great excitement by a report that a body of Atua warriors were marching thither. The negotiations which had been carried on by the Consuls with the Atua and Aana Chiefs were reported at the date named to be likely to prove fruitless, some of the proposed conditions of peace having again been broken. These and other facts which might be given, lead inevitably to the conclusion that existing arrangements are inefficient for the maintenance of order. It is perfectly clear, however, that according to the agreement, no new arrangement can be made without general consent, but that any one of the three Powers may, if so disposed, submit proposals for an alteration of the agreement now in force. New Zealand has requested the Colonial Office to allow it to take over the administration. Another suggestion is the establishment of a direct British protectorate, in which case the administration of the island might be assimilated to that of Fiji. Both an American and a German Protectorate have been proposed, and the whole matter is being very eagerly discussed in Great Britain, America, and on the Continent. Nothing, however, can be done without the consent of all three Powers. The Berlin Press claim that Germany has paramount claims which should override all others seeing that the greater part of the trade is in German hands. New Zealand, with the good-will of the Australian Colonies, holds that British—that is Australasian—subjects resident in the Islands being the most numerous of the foreign settlers the destiny of Samoa should be confided to the safe keeping of the New Zealander. The Americans regard the Pacific as an American Lake and are not likely to give way either to Germany or to New Zealand.

THE result of the experiments which are being carried on in the North-West Provinces for the reclamation of the criminal tribes, are, so far as they go, satisfactory, but it will not be for a generation yet that the full effects can be estimated. The reports of the Sansia Settlement at Sultanpur and the Reformatory School at Fategarh have just been issued, and must on the whole be gratifying to the local administration. Two years ago the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces pressed upon the attention of the Government of India measures which appeared to him to be essential for effectually dealing with criminal tribes. It was suggested that the law should be altered in order to give power to bring parts only instead of the whole of a criminal tribe under surveillance, and also to admit of children being removed from their parents and subjected to separate discipline. The amendments proposed were such as experience suggested, and so far as the Sansias are concerned anyhow they seem to have been desirable. There are now something under seventeen hundred of this tribe, and of these seven hundred are in the Sultanpur Settlement and Fategarh Reformatory, other two hundred being locally employed or settled on agricultural holdings; others are employed as sweepers by the Jaunpur Municipality. The health of the Settlement is not so good as might be desired but this is owing to the aversion of the Sansias to ablution and skin diseases are consequently endemic. The report reveals that somewhat undue leniency is shown to the settlers since the full tale of work prescribed is seldom performed and it being one of the principal objects of the Settlement to train the Sansias to habits of industry, the Lieutenant-Governor points out that unless systematic labour is exacted there can be slight hope of progress. The education of the children is shown to be progressing satisfactorily, and at his visit his Honor was especially struck by their brightness and intelligence. He thought, however, that their hours of work were rather too long. One of the most gratifying incidents in the year's administration was the emigration of a batch of thirty-one of the settlers to British Guiana, and the Inspector-General declares that if they continue to preserve those habits of industry and discipline which they have acquired during their detention in the Settlement, there is no reason whatever why they should not develop into successful emigrants. He hopes that they will be able to send back to their friends, such tidings of their prosperous condition as will be an inducement to those now settled to embark on a similar venture. Not only are the inmates of the Sultanpur institution encouraged to emigrate but those of the Reformatory also are invited to bring forth and replenish the earth. The plan suggested a year ago of inducing some of the older boys and girls to emigrate after marriage to the colonies was tried as offering a solution of the difficulty of disposing of the children on their attaining an age when they can no longer remain in the Reformatory. In all eight married couples left for British Guiana and the local Government asks for suggestions as to the further disposal of the Sansias which, the local Government promises, shall receive careful consideration.

WE hear from Home that what is to be called an Indian campaign will shortly be begun in the Lower House. It would be well if members of Parliament would devote their attention to matters immediately affecting their own constituencies, especially when they may reasonably be expected to understand them. When they commence to dabble with Indian affairs they almost invariably drift out of their depth, and do more harm than good. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Caine will take prominent parts in the campaign, which is to be purely dependent on Liberal and Nationalist support. Each constituency in Great Britain and Ireland is to be besought to insist on a just and sympathetic policy towards India. This phrase has a fine ring about it, and may mean much or little, but it is not easy to believe that any very substantial superstructure can be reared on such a flimsy foundation. It would have been more satisfactory had the promoters of the movement explained precisely what it is they are anxious to achieve, the assumption underlying their expressed desire being that the policy towards India hitherto has neither been just nor sympathetic. Few, with the barest knowledge of this country, will endorse that assumption. The organisers of the movement are said to have secured the adherence of as many as a hundred and thirty members of Parliament, and their names have been added to the Committee. It is not anticipated that the duties of this Committee will be very onerous, for the members have been told that the time and attention of ordinary committee men will not be claimed except on important occasions. According to the correspondent of a Scotch contemporary, all that a member's association with the business means is that he regards the idea with a certain amount of Platonic favour. What good such an organization can be expected to do is not evident, but that it can cause great obstruction to ordinary Parliamentary business is palpable.

THE Board of Trade returns for April are very favourable. The imports showed an increase in value of £2,887,869, or about 9 per cent. over those for April of last year; and the exports increased £941,899, or about 5·6 per cent. over those of the corresponding month of 1893. Textile exports showed an excess of £760,372 over those of April last year, and the bulk of this is in cotton goods to the East, though India itself has not been buying from India so largely. In the four months of the present year ending April 30, yarns and textile fabrics show increased shipments to the value of £1,729,160. This is mainly in cotton goods, as woollens and linens show decreases. The exports of cotton yarn and cotton manufactures in April were larger than in the corresponding month of either 1893 or 1892. The imports of raw materials for textiles also show very considerable increases. Yet the tone of Manchester trade is depressed once more, and the trend of prices is downward. Another crisis in the coal trade has been anticipated. This time it was to be in Scotland, where something like 40,000 miners have received notices of a reduction of wages, and as they refused to agree to the reduction, many of them left the pits, and a general lock-out was expected. Later news from North of the Tweed however, indicates that the threatened lock-out or strike of miners has for the present been averted by a temporary arrangement.

HYDE PARK demonstrations at home, our London correspondent writes, are becoming quite monotonous. On the Sunday before the mail left the Eight Hours' people demonstrated, not only in the Metropolis, but in most of the large provincial towns. They were held in lieu of the May-Day demonstrations, the Socialists' attempt to get up "Labour Day" gatherings in England similar to those of the Continent, having resulted in a fiasco. The resolution passed in Hyde Park was of a very extreme type. It called upon "the Governments of all countries to establish by legal enactment an Eight Hours' working-day, or forty-eight hours per week, for all workers, as an urgent and important step towards the emancipation of the people." This is certainly a "large order." It will be a considerable time before even the British Government is convinced of the wisdom of such an enactment, let alone "all Governments." The success of the Eight Hours' experiment at Woolwich and in some other Government factories seems to have filled the heads of the Eight Hours' agitators with inflated notions of the importance and early universal triumph of their movement. But those experiments prove nothing as regards the applicability of the eight hours' system to other industries than machine shops and engineering establishments.

THE somewhat doubtful success of the Manchester Ship Canal has not deterred the projectors of other undertakings of a similar kind from proceeding with their schemes, and at present two other Ship Canal schemes are on the *tapis*. One is a canal from Birmingham to the British Channel. This is still *in nubibus*. But the second one seems likely soon to take definite shape. It is a canal projected from Wakefield to the Humber, and would open up South Yorkshire and the West Riding important coal-mining and manufacturing districts, to navigation by sea-going vessels. The canal is estimated to cost £6,000,000, and a committee has been formed with a view to bringing the project before the public and raising the capital. An influential meeting of representatives of Chambers of Commerce was held at Wakefield, the day before the mail left, and gave its unanimous approval to the scheme. Other local bodies have also passed resolutions in favour of the undertaking, so it is probable that very soon an appeal for the capital required will be made to the public.

EXCHANGE, which closed in Bombay on Friday at 1s 0 13-16d., opened yesterday morning at 1s. 1d. and advanced during the day to 1 1⅛d. without however finding many buyers. Not a great deal of business passed, most of it having been confined to gold dealers, who showed a disposition to sell. When exchange touched the lowest point, they were getting about thirty and a-quarter rupees per tola. We believe that they were glad yesterday to get about 28·11. It is expected that there will be a brisk demand for Council Bills this week, as fifty lakhs only are to be offered. Rupee paper touched 104, both here and at Calcutta. It might be expected to follow the upper tendency of exchange. Altogether, the position from the Government of India's point of view may be said to have improved materially. Demand bills were sold at 1s. 1⅛d.—a rise of three-eighths since Friday last. That this improvement possesses the element of permanence it would be rash to say; but there is a more hopeful feeling in business centres, and a disposition to believe that the long period of severe depression has at length reached its term.

THE s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 18th instant, left Aden, at 0 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE secretary of the "Dr. Blaney statue committee" has received intimation that H. E. the Governor will not be able to come to Bombay to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Dr. Blaney, on Saturday next, being unwell. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood who was requested to perform the ceremony, has also informed the secretary of his inability to do so on account of pressure of work. Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, was, therefore, asked, and he has consented to perform the ceremony of opening the statue.

ALL direct telegraph wires to Burma are faulty between Comilla and Chittagong. The Department can work on one wire only. Through communication is imperfect.

WE very much regret to hear that Captain Speck, of the P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi, and Commodore of the Company's China and Japan line, died, on Saturday, at Calcutta. Deceased joined the P. and O. service is September, 1877, and became Commander in February, 1884. He was a highly popular officer and had made many friends in Bombay by whom his loss will be sincerely mourned. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Commander, all the P. and O. ships in Bombay harbour yesterday hoisted their flags half-mast and other vessels of the regular lines followed suit.

UNDER a recent decision of Government the pay or salary of a statutory civil servant holding an office, the pay of which has been fixed with a view to its being held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a member of a Commission is, unless otherwise specially ordered, 64 per cent. of what would be the gross pay or salary of the officer if it were held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.

AT a Municipal meeting, held at Delhi, on the evening of the 21st, in connection with the rewards to be given to the employés of the Octroi Department, some of the members of the Committee proposed to sanction a full month's salary to the Secretary also, instead of Rs. 200 only as previously proposed. Votes were taken, and the matter was decided in the Secretary's favour by one vote so that he will receive Rs. 500.

THE *Birthday Gazette*, the *Pioneer* condemns, as the thinnest which has appeared for many years.

THE Government of India have decided that the number of special examinations in native languages, which are held in addition to the quarterly examinations at stations outside of Calcutta, shall be restricted, and that only those officers shall be allowed to go up whose cases are of special urgency, and who, from causes beyond their own control, cannot attend the ordinary examinations; but if a special examination is ordered on such grounds for one officer, other candidates, whose cases are less urgent, may if good reasons exist, be permitted to present themselves; but it would then have to be considered whether such candidates might not be left to offer themselves at the ordinary periodical examinations, and no exceptional concession will be granted unless there are special circumstances which make it expedient to grant it. Government have also approved of applications for the high proficiency and degree of honour tests being sent in three months before the date of the examination, instead of by the 20th of the preceding month, as is now the case; and the time of notice for the quarterly examinations in Hindustani by the Lower Standard has been altered from 25th to 15th of the month preceding that in which the examination is held.

AT the entrance examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, which will be held next month, candidates will be allowed to chose their own place of examination from about twenty different centres in all parts of the United Kingdom. This, it was thought, would prove a great boon, especially to those who had to travel to London from a great distance. But every candidate will have to come to London in order to undergo the *viva voce* part of the examination, so that nothing will be saved to parents and guardians on the score of travelling expenses.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. Gladstone is making excellent progress.

THE SCANTY HONORS' LIST.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY'S TROOPERS IGNORED.

Much irritation is felt at the Cape that only the name of Captain Goold Adams, the Commandant of the Bechuanaland Border Police, appears in the *Birthday Gazette* for decoration. The work done by the Chartered Company's officers in the Matabele campaign has been quite ignored.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Brazilian Government have accepted the mediation of Great Britain in the dispute with Portugal regarding the rebels who escaped in Portuguese war-vessels.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIA.

The *Times* in an article on India re-states vigorously the case in favour of cotton duties and represents the dangerous effects that will result from the Opium Commission. The same article rebukes the license in the language used by certain missionary organs in India in dealing with the subject.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lord Tweedmouth has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, MAY 27.

President Carnot has appealed to M. Dupuy, who will probably form a Cabinet.

THE PRESS AND THE CONGO TREATY.

The acrimony in the French Press regarding the Congo Treaty between Belgium and England increases.

An excited debate on the subject is expected as soon as a new Ministry is formed. The French right to pre-emption in the Congo State affords ground for an effective protest.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and the Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

It has been decided that the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry shall be conveyed between Fort William and Hong-Kong in an Indian Marine steamer. The 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers will be conveyed to Singapore by an Imperial Government steamer.

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

The strength of the annual Native Military Survey Class at Roorkee has been reduced from twenty-six to ten non-commissioned officers and men.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS TO A STATION STAFF OFFICER.

It has been decided to invest the officer doing the duties of Station Staff Officer at the Landour Depot with powers of a third-class magistrate within the limits of Landour cantonment. Other Station Staff Officers will shortly be invested with similar powers.

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE GUMBAZ POST.

An additional grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned in connection with the re-construction and enlargement of the Gumbaz Post.

RUDIMENTARY KNOWLEDGE OF POST OFFICE WORK.

It has been arranged by the Director-General of Post Offices with the Director of Public Instruction to have rudiments of post office work taught in all primary schools in British India.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Gracey, who has been appointed to succeed Colonel Bisset as Director-General of Railways, takes over his appointment in the commencement of July.

BILLS BEFORE THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Bills which are now ready for introduction and fully drafted are, the Volunteers Bill, the Bill to provide for the Registration of Boats in Burma, and the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act. These Bills will, according to present arrangements, be introduced at the first two meetings of the Council.

SAD ACCIDENT TO COLONEL SYMONDS.

Colonel Symonds, Adjutant-General for Musketry, has met with a bad riding accident and has fractured his collar-bone.

MEETING OF LORD ELGIN AND THE AMIR.

We hear, on unquestionable authority, that among the various matters of considerable importance Sir Salter Pyne is now in Simla to arrange an early meeting between Lord Elgin and the Amir of Cabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 28.

French mail steamer Yarra, from China, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong on the 26th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 15-16
Bar Silver	28¼

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE INDO-AFGHAN COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

A telegram from Sara Darga, on Kundar river, dated the 26th instant, says that Sirdar Gul Mahomed, Afghan Commissioner, was only two marches from there. He experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies of transport, which accounts for the delay in joining the Demarcation Commission. The bad water of the Kundar river is telling on the health of the British officers and men.

A CHLOROFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

A London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs on the 27th instant on the verification of the results arrived at by the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission. A demonstration was given at the London Hospital, last Friday, under the auspices of eminent Surgeons, which proved a complete success, for the Indian theory.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. R. Bell succeeds Mr. Horace Bell as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India of the Guaranteed Railways.

Water in the Gohna lake rose five feet and a half last week. No signs of percolation has yet been apparent.

HONOUR TO A POLICE OFFICER.

Mr. Denne, District Superintendent of Police of these Provinces, was presented last Saturday with a sword of honour by Sir Charles Crosthwaite in recognition of his services in capturing dacoits in the Budaun district.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, it is understood, prefer connecting their line with the East Coast system by a branch from Raipur to Cuttack in place of the Sambalpur-Cuttack extension.

THE TREE-SMEARING SCARE.

Experts declare that the stuff, with which tree-smearing is done is specially prepared, being the doodhia mittee or gopeechandan, with which the sadhus besmear their bodies.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT NULL BAZAAR.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 1,00,000.

LAST night shortly after eleven o'clock a destructive fire, which resulted in the complete destruction of a chawl and caused damage to the extent of one lakh of rupees, broke out in a chawl at the junction of Mutton Road, Doctor Street and Duncan Cross Road. It was a one-storeyed chawl. The ground floor was occupied by about fifteen shopkeepers whilst the upper-story was occupied by a number of tenants who lived on the premises. The fire originated in a shop occupied by Megjee Canjee, a dealer in kerosine oil and other inflammable articles, and spread rapidly to other shops occupied by dealers in cutlery and other stores, and in a short time the whole building was enveloped in flames. Dense volumes of smoke were fast issuing from the chawl and the report of the fire much alarmed the residents of Null Bazaar. The reflections of the flames were visible throughout the town. No sooner the telephonic messages were sent to the fire-brigade stations, than all the engines drove up to the spot and were at once brought into requisition. Mr. Nichols, head of the fire-brigade, who was promptly on the scene, directed operations and exerted himself in a most praiseworthy manner to extinguish the flames. The fire had got a complete hold of the chawl, and it once seemed that the conflagrations, which increased every moment owing to the inflammable articles stored in the several shops, were beyond control. The efforts of the fire-brigade and the police were actually unavailable for a time, but they worked strenuously with undaunted zeal and courage, and got the flames under control within an hour. The building was fortunately open on three sides and there was no wind at the time and water-supply was copious. The scene was much exciting and the heat in the street was suffocating, the number of sight-seers being over two thousand. Although the fire was not got under control until the whole building was destroyed, yet the fire-brigade staff deserved praise for keeping the flames confined to one building alone. Had they not prevented the flames from spreading to other buildings the result would have been most disastrous. The pluck and determination with which Mr. Nicholls and his other officers, Superintendent Grennan, Inspector Holdway, and other police officers acted, were most admirable. The tenants, who were living in the chawl, had just gone asleep when the fire was discovered, but they were all suddenly aroused from their slumber and an actual panic ensued when all rushed towards the stairs to get out safely. They were all brought out safely. The confusion was at its height when the occupants of the shops ran about here and there to save their property from fire which destroyed everything that came in its way. The scene was most appalling when the people cried out for assistance to save their lives and mourned for the loss of their necessaries of life. The damage done by the fire is estimated at one lakh of rupees. The cause of the fire is not yet discovered. The chawl is said to have been insured, but it is unknown whether the goods in the shops was insured.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 26.

THE weather looks ominously threatening for our race-week. Each day the clouds gather earlier and thicker. Rain falls every day, though by no means all the day, the thunder growls louder and more fiercely, the lightening makes night grand with its lurid flashes, and but for the fact of our pukka grand-stand having become an accomplished fact, we would give up all hopes of seeing anything of sport, not even from under an umbrella, held *nolens volens*, on the course side. A large number of horses have arrived, and in the very early dawn, shrouded, ghost-like forms of bipeds *plus* quadrupeds may be seen going race-courseward. So early is the training or exercising done, that by 6 a.m. no sign of anything race-like is to be seen. All concerned have stolen on and, like the Arab, have as "silently stolen away." There are fears expressed that the pantomime and the lotteries occurring on the same nights, will rather interfere with each other, but as a dress rehearsal besides four entertainments have to be pressed into the six working days of the week, it seems impossible to have arranged otherwise. To have chosen all the race-days for the pantomime would be rather hard on the performers. Sight-seeing being such fatiguing work, that to act brightly after standing about all the afternoon would be pretty well a feat impossible. Belgaum is certainly undergoing a change wonderful to relate. I, as a representative of the press, was invited to have a "first view" of the theatre, after its complete renovation. A transformation has indeed been effected. "A new proscenium" had hardly prepared me for the up-to-date proscenium I beheld. My eyes had so long been used to the old Swiss cottage arrangement in front of the stage, the time-honoured drop-scene with its many peep-holes, the heavy wings, and the very dilapidated scenes that I could not realise for a moment or so that I was in Belgaum's "Theatre Royal." A proscenium, all white and gold, with yellow satin panels and heavy maroon curtains, was what first struck my bewildered gaze, then, on the curtains being drawn aside, behold a stage of respectable dimensions, wings, and scenery; all "fresh as paint displayed to view. The old barn-like appearance of the theatre-room itself has been as much done away with as possible. Delicate pink and grey tints have been substituted for the old white-wash on the walls, and, as I have once before remarked, the kit-shelf decoration has been removed from the upper circles. Every derzi in Belgaum is hard at work, achieving triumphs worthy of Worth for the decoration of the pantomime performers. And the confident expectation now reigns that Belgaum will out-Herod-Herod at its entertainment next week,

This morning the usual Birthday parade was held, and, owing, perhaps, to the cool and cloudy morning, crowds of people turned out to witness it. Colonel St. John acted as General of the station, and all the troop in garrison turned out in their war-paint. The *feu-de-joie*, Royal salute, and cheering the Queen, and the march-past in quick time, all came in their usual routine, and Tommy Atkins went off the parade, grateful for a second general holiday in one week.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

WHITSUNTIDE CRICKET BENEFITS.

QUITE a number of professional cricketers are being accorded benefits during the ensuing season, or, rather, I should say, during the season actually commenced. Did not the cricket history of the year begin on the second of May, when the collector of curiosities had his first find? Among the beneficiares of 1894 there are none more popular than Briggs and Sherwin. Wherever cricket claims its votaries they are well known as representative players. They are among the aristocrats of the world of sport. And I use the word aristocrats in its original sense, not as signifying nobly born, but as meaning the best. Briggs is the little wonder of cricket! Sherwin, big and burly, but agile and accomplished, is certainly one of our most skilful wicket-keepers, especially if we take into account his remarkable stamina. The pair are accorded benefits which are due to commence on Whit-Monday, Lancashire playing Yorkshire at Old Trafford, and Middlesex, Somerset at Lords on their behalf. Sherwin has been engaged at Lords since 1877, and Johnnie Briggs has assisted Lancashire since 1879, so that they may be honestly described as having rendered yeoman service to the Marylebone and the county palatine clubs. I have heard it argued that every professional cricketer is entitled, as a matter of right, to a benefit after ten years' work with any first-class team. I do not know that I am in a position to seriously dispute this statement for a decade of employment is a splendid testimonial to character as a man, and to cleverness as a player. Considering the degree of skill required in a professional, and the travelling expenses he has to defray, I cannot say that I think the paid players are lavishly remunerated. It is usual to give a professional a minimum wage of £5 for each first-class three days' match—out and home alike. Many counties increase this sum to £6 per man if success be the reward of their united efforts, while "talent money" is also offered for individual excellence with bat and ball. At Lords the ground staff receive a weekly salary with emoluments for matches. In some of the great representative contests, such as Gentlemen and Players, and England and Australia, the professional fees are doubled, but on the whole the cricketer is not lavishly rewarded, especially if we compare his earnings, say with those of the jockey or the football player. A benefit then covers a multitude of deficiencies, especially if it be accorded at the height of a professional's popularity.

BRIGGS THE POCKET HERCULES.

Bacon, in one of his apothegms, says: "My Lord St. Albans said that Nature did never put her precious jewels into a garret four stories high, and therefore that exceeding tall men had ever very empty heads." John Briggs is not a tall biped with an empty garret. He stands 5ft. 2in. and weighs slightly over 11 stones. When a man of this Zaccheus build scales 11 stones it is a tribute to his muscle if not to his mind. And John Briggs has brains of quality and a big heart. He is not a cricketing machine. He plays with his head and never leaves his heart in the dressing room of the pavilion. Briggs is not a Goliath like Gunn, but he has all the pluck of a David. Indeed, the courage and the cheerfulness, the practice and the patience, of Briggs have done more for him than length of leg or strength of arm could ever do. Physically speaking, Nature has not been too kind to Briggs. He has not the reach of a Bonner for batting, nor the height of a Spofforth for bowling, but Briggs makes light of the handicap. It is a triumph of mind over matter. He makes the utmost of every inch. Have you ever seen a pocket Hercules like him? He can hit with a hardness that a makes a ball travel at express speed to the boundary, and he is as calculating as a mathematician when his left hand grasps the ball and the umpire shouts "play."

"Oh! would I could trundle like Lohmann;
Or like little Bridges or like Peel!
Then whenever I went on a-bowling,
How nervous the batsmen would feel!"

THE BOY BRIGGS.

According to Nottingham enthusiasts all the best cricketers in the world are born within the confines of that county. The Sutton-in-Ashfield brand is in very high repute. Of late years, however, the Notts committee never seem to recognise their crack cricketers until they are doing wonders for some distant county. Then, dog-in-the-manger like they growl at other shires employing Nottingham professionals. Baby Briggs was born at Sutton-in-Ashfield on October 3, 1862, but this geographical accident is about the only connection which Briggs has with Notts. The county committee did not arrange for the place of his nativity, and I really don't see on what ground Briggs is claimed as the product of Notts cricket. However, his father, who was a professional cricketer, removed to Widnes, and it was at Widnes that his son learned to handle bat and ball with skill and dexterity that won each heart and charmed each eye. Young John was so proficient before he was 16 that he went as a professional to the Northern Club, Waterloo, Liverpool, and next year, 1879—before he was 17—he was selected to play for the colts of Lancashire at Old Trafford. His father went with Master John to Manchester, and did not conceal the fact that he expected his lad to do great deeds. At this time John Briggs was about 5 ft. 2 in. and looked at the most but 15. As a matter of fact he failed in batting for it was only by the aid of a single, at his second attempt, that he missed the unenviable "pair of spectacles." Still he fielded with alacrity, and with his fast deliveries took six wickets for 64 runs. It was trying the youngster very high to play him straight away in the first county match of the season, at Trent Bridge, on May 26, 27, and 28, and that in cold and cheerless weather. Against his native shire, and the bowling of such masters of the art as Alfred Shaw, Fred. Morley, Barnes, Wild, and Flowers, the Widnes colt ran up 36 ere he was run out. He was not destructive with the ball, but this, the highest score on his side, was quite sufficient. Briggs played against Kent that summer and made the useful contribution of 21. This ensured his promotion. He came to Old Trafford, and has ever since been identified with the Lancashire eleven.

GOOD BATTING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In 1880 he only played in eight matches, but during the next summer Briggs took part in all the engagements of Lancashire, and finished with an average of 18·7 for 20 completed innings. He remained a fairly useful player for several seasons. He was not a brilliant batsman and bowler all at once. But he was a magnificent cover-point—a worthy successor to the Rev. Vernon K. Royle—and the County Committee exercised some little patience. The cricket that was born in him was sure to be brought out if he was played regularly in the company of able men. The season of 1884 saw the realisation of many hopes concerning the little man, for he opened the campaign with 74 against the Marylebone club and ground, followed it up with a faultless 112 against Derbyshire (his first hundred for Lancashire), and added 75, not out, against Yorkshire. He played in the five principal matches against Australians, and made his debut for the Players against the Gentlemen at Oval. Reverting to Briggs' 112, I may say that he and Alec. Watson put on 109 for the eighth wicket, and the little man's hitting was very brilliant and without blemish. He had a county aggregate of 609 at the end of the season, and an average of 24·9 for 25 innings. Briggs was also developing as a bowler, for he took 18 wickets for 22·6 runs a-piece. In the autumn I remember seeing Briggs set out for Australia with the other members of Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite's team. What with mal de mer, shooting flying-foxes, and possums, tumbling off horses, and playing cricket, Briggs had a merry time during his first visit to the land of the Golden Fleece. At times he batted bravely, and at cover-point was invariably magnificent. He rattled up 98, not out, against Eighteen of Bendigo, and in January, 1885, scored 121 at Melbourne against Combined Australia. This was the highest score, and earned him a prize of £10. Although he had the wretched luck to play six innings for less than ten runs at Sydney, his general average of 23·11 for 36 innings was good.

CELEBRATING HIS WEDDING.

Returning to England in time for the season of 1885, Briggs gave even stronger evidence of his quality. In May and July he accomplished two of the very best performances in his career. At Old Trafford in May he scored 58 and 115—173 in all—against Kent, and at Liverpool in July, Briggs and Pilling made a most sensational stand against Surrey, for they added 173—or exactly his total against Kent—for the last wicket. This 173 still stands as the most productive partnership on record for the tenth wicket in first class cricket. Poor Dick Pilling was credited with 61, not out, but was weeks getting over the exertion involved. Briggs scored his 115 in 2hr. 25min., and his 186 in 3¾hr. Indeed, at one time he made runs against Surrey at the rate of one per minute for 100 minutes. And concerning this 186 there is a story to tell. On the Wednesday Johnnie Briggs had been married, and on the Thursday he commenced this remarkable innings—the highest he has ever played. The Surrey bowlers had been doing rapid execution, but Briggs and Pilling with merciless impartiality despatched the ball to all parts of the ground. They made their 173 in 1½ hours. That best of all sportsmen—A. N Hornby—was literally beaming all the time. Indeed, everyone laughed when Mr. Hornby declared that he would get married every day if he could be sure of such a fine innings as Briggs' was. In three matches Briggs compiled 426, and was also responsible for 85 for the Gentlemen aganst the Players. Crossland having been disqualified for his doubtful delivery, Briggs found more opportunity to display his bowling faculty. How he developed may be imagined when I say that in one day at Derby he took nine Derbyshire wickets for 29 runs. Thus at the end of the season of 1885 Briggs for the first time headed the bowling averages with 79 wickets for 10·52 runs each, and was third on the batting list with 27·13 for 25 innings.

A SURVEY OF BRIGGS' BATTING.

And so I might continue tracing the progress of Briggs in detail, year after year, but this would be distressing both to the reader and myself. I prefer to adopt a more general description. Briggs has never had a better batting average for Lancashire than his figures in 1885, and he has never had such a large aggregate—namely, 688. He has never succeeded in heading the batting averages of his county, although in 1886, 1888, and 1890 he ranked second, and in 1888 was barely a run behind Mr. Joseph Eccles, of Preston, who occupied the premier position. In 1890 he enjoyed the largest aggregate, but not the best average among the Palatine players. On eight occasions Briggs has reached three figures for Lancashire. They are:—

1884	Old Trafford, Lancashire v. Derbyshire	112
1885	Old Trafford, Lancashire v. Kent	115
1885	Liverpool, Lancashire v. Surrey	186
1886	Old Trafford, Lancashire v. Kent	107
1888	Old Trafford, Lancashire v. Sussex	126*
1889	Old Trafford, Lancashire v. Sussex	129*
1892	Old Trafford, Lancashire v. Yorkshire	115
1893	Oval, Lancashire v. Surrey	112

From this it will be seen that Old Trafford is his favourite scoring ground, and not until last July did Briggs run up a "century" for his county outside Lancashire. From 1879 down to the end of last season Briggs had played 324 innings for Lancashire, but in 15 of these he was not out. His total runs were 6,364, which gives him the splendid average over this long period of 20·59 runs for each completed essay with the bat. Such a man may well be popular.

BRIGGS, THE BOWLER.

Then, as I have said, Briggs, who bowls a left-hand medium-pace ball, with an awkward break, never developed his attacking powers until Crossland had to retire. Since 1885, however, his record is really marvellous. In 1885-88-89-90-92-93 he headed the bowling lists of his county, and in the last season as ever was he secured more wickets than ever. Thus in nine seasons he finished first on six occasions, was second in 1887-91, and fourth in 1886. I append the averages of these nine years:—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
1885	593.3	307	842	79	10.52
1886	613.3	318	750	43	17.19
1887	111.6	600	1425	81	17.48
1888	843.1	436	986	84	11.62
1889	614.1	244	1029	88	11.61
1890	448.4	185	740	62	11.58
1891	642.4	238	1154	89	12.86
1892	687.4	293	1158	85	13.53
1893	842.2	316	1485	108	13.81

It is rare indeed that such excellence is so consistently maintained. Briggs has only varied two runs per wicket since 1888. He was included among the six great bowlers of the season of 1888, by "Wisden," his figures for the whole of his first-class matches being 1,625.1 overs, 860 maidens, 1861 runs, 187 wickets, 9,178 average. Briggs went to South Africa with Major Warton's team in 1888-89, and his success with the ball was phenomenal. In the course of 19 matches between December and March he delivered 1,220 overs for 628 maidens, 1,512 runs, and 290 wickets, giving an average of 5.62. In the last match at Cape Town against South Africa Briggs took 15 wickets for 28 runs, and all save one—who was leg before—had their wickets absolutely shattered. The only man who could play him was Mr. A. B. Tancred, the Grace of the Cape, who, I am sorry to say, has not come to England with the Cape cricketers now on a tour of discovery. In addition to the visits to Australia and the Cape that I have already mentioned, the boy Briggs went to the Antipodes with Shaw and Shrewsbury's team in 1886-87, 1887-88, and also with Lord Sheffield's combination in 1891-92, making in all four trips to the land of the Kangaroo, where the willow tree will not grow. In 1886-87 Briggs in Australia secured 179 wickets for 1·170 runs each, in 1887-88 208 for 6·105; and in 1891-92 140 for 7·93. And now, my friends, if you don't believe that Briggs is one of the great little men of the world come to Old Trafford and see for yourselves. If you think he is all that I have said—still come and swell the tangible tribute of appreciation. Look out for me. I shall be there.

SHERWIN THE STUMPER.

Although I told you considerably about Sherwin's career earlier in the year in my article on Notts' cricket, still I cannot let my old friend take his benefit without pen-praise from me. In olden times there was a wicket-keeper named Tom Sueter, of whom old John Nyren writes:—"What a handful of steel-hearted soldiers are in an important pass, such was Tom in keeping wickets. Nothing went by him; and for coolness and nerve in this trying and responsible post I never saw his equal." There was likewise a long-stop, named George Lear, of whom Nyren writes that "the ball seemed to go into him, and he was as sure of it as if he had been a sandbank." Now, very patient reader, if you combine the steel-hearted soldier and the sandbank you have in a large measure the sylph-like Sherwin. Yes, you must know, that Sherwin weighs over 17 stones, and his hands are so ample that they would be very useful to a bishop for benedictions, because they would cover so much space. When Gunn was in Australia and never missed a catch in the long-field he was nicknamed the "carpetbagger," because the ball was just as secure in Gunn's palms as if it had been gently dropped into a carpetbag. In much the same way Sherwin might be styled the "sand-banker." If the fastest bowler of the day hurled a ball at a sandbank he would make little impression on its interior. The ball would be neatly embedded on the surface. And so it is with Sherwin. Every ball that the batsman misses is neatly embedded between his capacious palms. I have known Sherwin keep wicket in a first-class three days' match without giving a single extra. The gentle Sherwin is a terror to batsmen and a run-saving machine. Sherwin, moreover, is as genial as he is plump. He can sing a good song, can turn a somersault, and has a much longer head than people give him credit for. Whereas Briggs has been proficient at Rugby football Sherwin was at one time a brilliant goalkeeper for Notts. Indeed, he played for Notts, in the semi-final stage of the National Cup competition against the Blackburn Rovers ten years ago.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

However, my theme is Sherwin as a wicket keeper. Mordecai Sherwin was born at Kimberley, a small town in Notts, on February 26, 1851, and became a collier. As a young man he played cricket with the Basford Park Club near Nottingham and foreseeing the possibility of the county requiring a wicket-keeper, he aspired to the post. And he practiced assiduously by throwing a hard indiarubber ball at a brick wall and catching it on the rebound at all possible angles. This he did for hours daily. He also got behind the stumps whenever that was possible, and at length offered his services to the county committee. Emerging with credit from a trial he played for Notts against Gloucestershire at Clifton, in 1876. He caught "Coroner" Grace and stumped his brother Fred, so that Sherwin won his spurs at the first time of asking. He was engaged at Lord's the following year and became a regular member of the Notts team in 1880, when Fred. Wild retired. Since this date Sherwin has simply been invaluable to his native shire. Altogether between 1876 and 1893 Sherwin has caught 365 batsmen and stumped 110 others. This is only in county engagements and takes no account of his work for the M.C.C. and in other matches. In the Jubilee year Sherwin commemorated the event by dismissing exactly 50 opponents of Notts—39 being caught and 11 stumped. His highest score with the bat has been 35 against Surrey in 1885, while he has demonstrated his all-round ability by twice doffing pads and gloves and securing wickets as a bowler against Kent and Middlesex when the regular trundlers of the team have been quite powerless. In 1882 he was included in the eleven of the Players against the Australians at the Oval, and since that date has figured prominently in the representative contests of each season. In 1886 he visited Australia, and in 1887 succeeded my friend Alfred Shaw, as the captain of Notts, Arthur Shrewsbury having refused to undertake the responsibility of the post.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF A WICKET-KEEPER.

Sherwin seems thoroughly at home with any bowling. He once told me that Barnes was one of the hardest men he ever had to take because the ball came so sharp from the pitch and hardly two of them were alike. Next to Barnes he placed Lohmann and Plougher. As Blackham once said, eye, hand, and brain must work together in perfect unison to ensure success behind the wicket, and in the case of Sherwin, they most certainly do. Sherwin never lack plucks, and certainly divided honours with poor Dick Pilling, when the Lancashire keeper was in the flesh. Dr. Grace has always considered Sherwin, since his powers matured, one of the best men in England, and he deserves a bumping benefit not less than Jack Briggs.

GOLF AT PANCHGANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, MAY 26.

THIS charming little hill station has shown itself more than ever a favorite with visitors this season. Every bungalow has been occupied, some of them full to overflowing. The favourite amusement, as everywhere else, is golf. Morning and evening enthusiasts may be seen perambulating the table-land, where enjoyment of the royal and ancient game enables them also to inhale the health-giving breezes and to gaze on the glorious panoramic view at a height of four thousand five hundred feet. Of course this enthusiasm for the game has found vent in the rivalry of contest, the first of which was a scratch match for ladies for a prize offered by Mr. C. H. Candy. This was won by Mrs. Candy with a round of fifty-six for the nine holes. I should say here that these are ideal links for lady players, but too short and easy for the muscular male, who exults in long driving and the circumventing of bunkers. The above match was soon followed by a regular tournament, which resulted as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP.—TWO ROUNDS.

	Gross score.	Handi-cap.	Nett score.	
Rev E Jenkins Bowen	89	—8	81	winner.
Mr C H Candy	82	scratch	82	
Rev J Priestley	94	— 8	86	
Mr Rettie, R A	93	— 6	87	
Vety-Col Clayton	94	— 6	88	
Vety-Capt Mills	99	—10	89	
Mr Arnold	97	— 8	89	
Col Mander	92	scratch	92	
Vet-Capt Gillespie	108	—10	98	
Mr Palmer	111	—10	101	
Mr Ingle	111	—10	101	

LADIES' HANDICAP.—ONE ROUND.

	Gross score.	Handi-cap.	Nett score.	
Mrs Heath	61	— 5	56	winner
Mrs Arnold	60	— 3	57	
Mrs Biscoe	58	scratch	58	
Mrs Gillespie	58	scratch	58	
Miss M Cooke	60	— 2	58	
Mrs Candy	60	scratch	60	
Miss Reade	67	— 5	62	
Miss W Cooke	67	— 5	62	
Miss Watson	64	— 1	63	
Miss Cooke	66	— 1	65	
Mrs Bowen	74	— 6	68	
Miss J Mills	80	—10	70	
Miss Cholmeley	80	—10	70	
Mrs Palmer	82	— 6	76	
Miss Bolster	86	—10	76	

The Affinity Handicap Foursomes was won by Miss Cooke and Vet-Colonel Clayton with a score of 50—2=48. And a Gentlemen's Match playing for holes brought out Colonel Mander as the winner.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A DECLARATION OF POLICY.

THE communication of the Currency Association to the Government, which we publish below, should not be confounded with the promised manifesto, which is still in course of preparation by the Executive Committee of the Association.

To S. Jacob, Esq., C. S., officiating Secretary to Government, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla, May 19:—

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm despatch to you yesterday of the following telegram from the President of this Association. "Strongly urge Government ascertain immediately Secretary States intentions regarding further forced sales Council Bills. Panic paralysing trade. Present position intolerable. My Committee respectfully calls attention to Viceroy's reply to Trades Association address of welcome on 28th February."

The consternation which prevails in commercial and banking circles at the persistent downward sales of Council Bills on a panic-stricken market appears to call for a definite declaration of the intentions of the Secretary of State if confidence is to be in any degree restored. I am desired to point out that so long as the present condition of alarm is fostered by forced weekly sale of Council Bills, whose volume has been deliberately increased, instead of diminished, at the commencement of the dull season, there appears to be little chance of a return to reasonable stability in the sterling value of the rupee.

The notion of the Secretary of State has appeared so extraordinary as to give rise to the belief that it is his intention to force down the rupee to silver level as a preliminary to reopening the Mints—a belief, however in which this Association cannot share, since the gold value of silver seems now to decline with every fall in Indian exchange. If, on the other hand, the fomentation of the existing panic by continued sales of Council Bills, which in turn react upon the saleable sterling price of rupee paper, be part of a policy for readjusting the balance of trade, the Secretary of State is proceeding on lines not sanctioned by recognised economists, whose remedy for an adverse trade balance is not the depreciation, but the exportation or curtailment, of the circulating medium.

In replying to the address of welcome presented by the Trades Association, on 28th February last, his Excellency the Viceroy said with reference to the then existing currency troubles: "I think that you are within your right when you say that it falls to the Executive Government to propose a remedy."

The various proposals for insuring the success of the gold-standard scheme submitted by this Association having been rejected I am to direct attention to the foregoing words and to urge that the disastrous consequences of the independent action of the Secretary of State having now become sufficiently manifest, it is highly desirable that the Government of India should propose an alternative remedy without delay. I am, &c. H. M. Ross, Honorary, Secretary, Indian Currency Association.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 18th instant, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Saturday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Britannia, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Lieut L A W Rhind, Mr Ferguson, Mr J C Burnham, Sub-Conductor E R Adkin, Surgeon E H Condon, Capt W J Peyton, Nurse Greig.

From Brindisi.—Mr Stewart Wilson, Rev Davies, Mr J C Hewitt, Mr J V Cooke, Mr J A Baines, Mr H D Johnstone, Mr W H Moss, Mr C M Hodgson, Mr and Mrs Ross.

For Kurrachee.—Surg-Capt H C L Arnim.

For Colombo.—Mr J T Todman, Miss Shankland, Dr and Mrs Van Rooyen.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HOCKEY.

THE first game of hockey will be played, on the Cooperage ground, on Friday next (*not* to-day), 1st June, at 5-30 p.m. Sticks can be obtained at the Gymkhana, or on the ground. Sides will be published on Friday. Members wishing to play are requested to write their names on the list in the Gymkhana pavilion.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

THE *Mahratta* of May 27 publishes the following:—A high Mahomedan officer in the Government service, Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, B. A., the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, on the 5th May entered the temple of Krishna (River) at Mahableshwar and walked over the whole ground, in spite of the protests of the two Hindu gentlemen, Messrs. Dandavate and Bhagvat, who recognised him. One of them immediately filed a criminal complaint before the Mahableshwar Superintendent. We give below the complaint itself:—

COMPLAINT.

To the Superintendent, Mahableshwar.

Complainant—M. V. Bhagvat. Accused—Mirza Abas Ali Baig.

I had been to the Mahableshwar temple for worship this morning, at 8-25 a. m., when the accused entered the temple, and after standing at the door for five minutes or so, gave the *Gurao* to understand that he was a Hindu and demanded free range of the whole temple. On this, while he was being conducted by the Gurao to the sacred place, I recognised the accused and remonstrated with the Gurao that he could not take him to the sanctuary since he was a Mahomedan. Upon this the Gurao told me that the accused had given him distinctly to understand that he was a Hindu. Hearing this, I directly turned to the accused and told him that he could not proceed since I knew he was a Mahomedan. Whereupon the accused replied in my hearing that he was a Hindu and as such entitled to enter: offering as a mark of his being Hindu the absence of beard, touching his beardless chin. Thus, notwithstanding my protest, the accused trod over the sacred ground and, defiling the temple, deliberately injured my religious feelings. I, therefore, pray that you will take due notice of this and deal with the accused according to law.

MAHADEO VINAYEK BHAGVAT.

Mahableshwar, 5th May, 1894.

Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig thereupon wrote the following letter of apology to Messrs. Dandavate and Bhagvat:—

APOLOGY.

Mahableshwar, 7th May, 1894.

To Messrs. G. S. Dandavate and M. V. Bhagvat.

Gentlemen,—I have learnt with much regret that the local Hindu community, whom you represent, resented my entrance into one of their sacred buildings at the village of Mahableshwar for the purpose of seeing the sources of certain rivers on the 5th instant. Permit me to assure you that it was far from my intention to give deliberate offence to any of your co-religionists or to violate in any way the sanctity of the place. My impression then was that non-Hindus were not permitted to go into the temples of Mahableshwar and other deities, but that they were allowed to go near the *Kund* and the sources of the rivers. I was not aware then that the building in question contained certain images.

As indicating my *bona fides*, I may tell you that when I went to see three other temples near the same place, I asked my Hindu guide expressly how far non-Hindus were allowed to go, and I did not step an inch further than the spot pointed out to me. But the same guide, when I entered the building in question, asked me to take off my boots, which I did, and, therefore he led me near the sources of the rivers. One of you, I think questioned me whether I was not a Mussalman and another person asked me whether I was not a Christian; but as they appeared to be out-siders unconnected with the temple, I did not deem it necessary or desirable to enter into any discussion with them on the subject, especially as I was being led by a Hindu whom I understood to be connected with the temple, and also as I believed that my being a non-Hindu was self-evident from my dress and appearance. My Hindu guide may have forgotten the question addressed to him at the other temples and may, perhaps, have even mistaken my nationality. If so, the mistake was very regrettable.

Then, again, my impression that there was no objection to a non-Hindu's approaching the *Kund* was strengthened by the fact that in Kathiawar and other places I was allowed to approach *Kunds* upto the edge of the water, and I naturally thought that a similar freedom was allowed here.

I unreservedly admit that the gentlemen who questioned my nationality were perfectly justified in resenting my entrance into the temple and putting the construction they did on my conduct, as they were not present when I visited the other temples and had not witnessed what had taken place there. I trust that you and they will as unreservedly accept this sincere expression of my regret at the occurrence.

If you need a further proof of my good faith it will be found in the fact of which I daresay you are now aware, that immediately after the occurrence I told my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad (not in his professional capacity) all the details of the occurrence and of my own motion, and before I had any time to know whether the gentlemen concerned were or were not going to allow the matter to drop, requested him to convey to them an expression of my regret and to explain to them the fact stated above. I adopted this course the more readily in view of the lamentable state of feeling existing at the present time in some places between the two communities to which we respectively belong. I thought that if this misunderstanding resulting from an unintentional error were not at once removed, some idle mischief-mongers, who are to be found in every community, might magnify a mole-hill into a mountain, and further embitter the feelings above referred to, which I daresay you deprecate as much as I do.—Yours faithfully,

M. A. BAIG.

The complainant thereupon withdrew the complaint, and the Superintendent allowed it, as he had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The apology did not, however, make any mention of the statement made by Mr. Baig to the *Gurao*, to the effect that he was a Kanouj Brahmin. The Gurao, therefore, filled another complaint before the District Magistrate of Satara within whose jurisdiction the temple is situate, and who was then at Mahableshwar. It is as follows:—

COMPLAINT OF THE GURAO.

In the Court of the District Magistrate of Satara.

Gangaram bin Bapu, Gurao of Mahableshwar—Complainant. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Marathi Chitnis to the Governor of Bombay, now at Mahableshwar—Accused.

Offence Sections 295-297 I. P. C.

I am the Gurao or worshipper of the holy Mahableshwar. The accused came to Mahableshwar last Saturday. He first came before the Mahableshwar temple as far as the sacred bull with boots on. He wanted to go further, but the Wahiwatdar of the temple, Hari Babaji Thite, Karkoon, told him not to go further. The accused stated that the holy bull was just like his horse. This made me suspect that accused must be some convert. The accused then came to the temple of five rivers, called Krishnabai's temple. I took him upto the place, where European gentlemen and Parsi gentlemen are taken. He expressed a wish to go further, and therefore I asked him his caste, and he said he was a Kanouj Brahmin. So I told him to take off his boots, and then took him near the mouth of the low engraved in a stone. There were two Brahmins, one from Poona and the other from Bombay, seated worshipping there, and they told me that accused was a Mahomedan, and not to be taken inside. I replied that accused had told me that he was a Brahmin. The two Brahmins then stepped towards the accused, and said to him that as he was a Mahomedan he should not go up, but he, without minding them, went into the holy place and defiled it. It will cost me Rs. 100 to purify it. The accused, a Mahomedan, falsely said that he was a Hindu and entered our temple, and, by defiling it, hurt the feelings of all Hindus. I, therefore, beg that he should be fined according to law, and preventive measures taken hereafter.

WITNESSES:

1. Ganesh Sadashiv Dandavate, of Poona, now residing at Malcom-peth.
2. Purshotam Ramchandra, Mahableshwar.
3. Mahadeo Vinayak Bhagwat, of Bombay, now risiding at Mahableshwar.
4. Hari Babaji Thite, Karkoon of Mahableshwar.
5. Bala Bin Khando Mare, of Mahableshwar.

Your honor should try the case yourself, because the accused is a personage near the Governor and, therefore, people are afraid of him. My petition was not written by others, so I have written as well as I could.

Dated 9th May, 1894.

The Gurao also sent the following petition to his Excellency the Governor:—

PETITION TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Translation of a Marathi petition addressed by the residents of Mahableshwar to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay.

We worship idols at Mahableshwar and sit in our homes peaceably; and yet a high officer attached to you, named Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Marathi Chitnis, defiled our temple voluntarily. He effected his entrance into the temple, saying that he was Hindu. A copy of the petition made to the District Magistrate of Satara is attached. It will afford full particulars. Since the establishment of Malcom-peth the sanctity at Mahableshwar is on the decline, and our income is not sufficient for our belly. In such a state if Mahomedans defile our temple, our income will be *nil*, and we will have to go begging abroad. Your Mahomedan Chitnis, who entered our temple fraudulently, having become known to his caste-men, some Mahomedan Ghodewalas came on 6th May, 1894 (Sunday), and wanted to enter the temple. We prevented them from doing so. Upon this they threatened us that they would come in a body again and went away. We informed

the Chief Constable at Malcom-peth of this. He sent one sepoy, and for the present there is safety, but it is for your Excellency to take measures for permanent safety.

Dated 9th May, 1894.

The following letters will explain the nature of the apology :—

AN EXPLANATION.

Dear Mr. Mudholkar.—I need not say that my expression of regret is addressed to the local Hindu community, and not only to the gentlemen whose names I could remember.—Yours in haste.

M. A. Baig.

Sunny Side, 10th May, 1894.

Dear Mr. Joglekar,—I have with me the sum of Rs. 50 (fifty) given by Mr. Abas Baig for the purification of the Mahableshwar temple, and you may communicate this fact to the priests and worshippers at the temple. —Yours truly,

(Sd.) R. N. Mudholkar.

The District Magistrate of Satara, after examining Mr. Thite, dismissed the complaint under section 263 of C. P. C., on the ground that, as the accused did not bathe in the *Kund* or touch the water, no offence was committed. The petition to his Excellency is yet under inquiry.

HORSE-SURRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the interesting letter in your paper to-day, I beg to say that there is great reason to suppose surra is curable, and I hope no one will shoot any horse in finding the surra organisms in the blood. I know myself of a horse which has survived 180 days since the last appearance of the surra organisms in its blood, and the horse is still thriving. I regret I do not feel at liberty now to give further particulars, but all I can say is that if anyone has a horse suffering from surra I hope he will communicate with Dr. Lingard at Poona.—Yours, &c.,

May 28. R. GILBERT.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your interesting issue of Friday contains letters pregnant with the topics of the day, from hanging, pure and simple ; the feelings of a certain community towards a gentleman of some notoriety ; to the treatment (might I suggest ill-treatment ?) of the women who are termed unfortunate. In these interesting times, when "Stigginses" are to the fore, feted, and thought much of being styled heroes, and self-named "Mid-Night Missionaries," would it not be advisable to impress on all the good maxim, "Honi soit qui mal-y-pense" ? He who does not look for evil, will find but little. As you justly remark, Sir, an evil hitherto hidden away has been thrust on the public by the overzeal on the part of these "Mid-Night Missionaries," consisting of people who get "thimbling Government telegrams," and others. I for one am delighted with the common-sense view taken of this body's proceedings by the magistrate, and think that the salutary lesson received by one of them a few nights ago was only withheld too long. Public disturbance is in no way desirable. Let the cause be word or deed, and the probability of a repetition in my opinion rests entirely with the recipient of hard knocks in Thursday's breach of the peace, who was undoubtedly the aggressor.

May 27. COMMON-SENSE.

A CRY FOR EDUCATION.

We publish *verbatim et literatim* the following letter which certainly seems to show the need of English education in an important Native State :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In Katteyawar there is Una Division under the state of Junagadh. There is not at all an education of English language to the subject of Una division.

Expeses of English education is not so much that it will become burden some to Junagadh state because the product of Una division is too much in my thinking.

As the mind of Government is drawn (attracted) on education H. H. the Nawab Saheb must see on the request of the subject Una division.

This expenses will not become burden some before the many expenses of the state.

The subject of Una division hopes that we shall not fail in this request.—Yours truly

SAURASHTRY.

JAPANESE COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We notice from the report of the proceedings in your paper of the Municipal Corporation that Mr. D. E. Wacha has been pressing the use of Japanese coal in preference to the Indian in the Bombay Municipal Workshops, &c. He has also been kind enough to tell where, and the price at which, the coal is to be got. Why Mr. Wacha should interest himself in this particular kind of coal we are unable to say, but surely he could not have any intention of killing us for obliging his Japanese friends. Some time ago there appeared in one of the Bombay dailies a most flattering account of the Japanese, and it was even asserted that the saying "shipping coal to Cardiff" was actually to be realised ; what followed we don't know, but all this does not compare well with the admission of Mr. Wacha that Mutsubi requires the aid of Davidson. Mr. Dinshawjee will kindly allow us to inform him that the Indian railways, mofussil mills, and factories, &c., have been using the Bengalese for years past and during the last few months a first-class English steamship company has taken pity on us, but it looks little unjustifiable and unjust that just at the time foreigners are trying to help us out of the pit, Mr. Wachashett, to whom our forefathers offered shelter in this country, should try to starve us for the mere sake of obliging his go-ahead friends —Yours, &c.,

W. S. G.

ELECTION OF A DEPUTY AT SALSETTE (GOA).

A Portuguese correspondent writes :—For the second time the Government withdrew the candidature of Mr. Candido Correa for the circle of Salsette, and the election, on Sunday last, passed off without any adventure. The resolution of the Government to retire at the eleventh hour is said to be due to the fact that Mr. F. N. Rodrigues, the Administrador of Salsette, announced to the Government that the support he was promised by his friends and adherents had been withdrawn, and it would be a hopeless task to put forward the Government nominee under such circumstances. Though there is no positive information on the subject, the affair has ended, and Mr. Christovao Pinto had a walk-over. As for the other two deputies for Ilhas and Bardez the election were tame affairs, and Messrs. Constancio da Costa and Christovao Ayres once more take up their seats in the House of Deputies in Lisbon. It is a significant fact that all the three deputies are natives of Goa. The two influential among them, Messrs. Costa and Ayres, belong to the Government party, and are likely to fuse their influence for the benefit of their mother-country.

THE SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A special telegram to the *Englishman*, bearing date London, May 23, says : At the sale of Council Bills to-day, the following allotments were made :—

T. T on Calcutta	Rs. 17,50,000
" " Bombay	... 27,50,000
" " Madras	... 9,00,000
At 1s. 25-32d.	

The following special allotments were made :—

T. T. on Calcutta :—
Rs. 5,25,000 at 1 26-32.
Rs. 2,33,000 at 1 27-32.
Rs. 6,75,000 at 1 28-32.
Rs. 1,25,000 at 1 29-32.
T. T. on Bombay :—
Rs. 4,75,000 at 1 26-32.
Rs. 7,66,000 at 1 27-32.
Rs. 1,50,000 at 1 28-32.
Rs. 3,00,000 at 1 29-32.
T. T. on Madras :—
Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 29-32.
Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 28-32.

Fifty lakhs of Bills will be offered for sale next week.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The rumour I alluded to in the concluding portion of my letter on the above subject which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant has turned out to be a fact, and the Survey Superintendent and his subordinates in conjunction with the district, taluka, and village revenue officers have been busily engaged since the 7th idem in calling the landholders of the various villages of the Alibag taluka and explaining to them the revised assessments of their individual holdings. The village patel who has the charge of notifying the particular day on which the attendance of the landholders of his village will be required, tells the people while giving them the notice that non-attendance at the Superintendent's office will imply a silent assent to the proposed taxation. Government may have some object in view in this arrangement, but as the notice is given only a day or two before the appointed date, I am afraid it will not be possible for some people at least to be present as required, and it is to be hoped their right of appeal hereafter will not be forfeited only on this account. I also learn that all this hurry in giving out the revised rates is made with the intention of collecting the increased revenue from next January ; so that if people may desire to appeal, they will have to do so during the busy time of the monsoon ; and I daresay except some of the well-to-do people, few will think of seeking redress at the sacrifice of their valuable time, which they will need for work in the fields.

The increase on individual pieces of land appears to vary from fifty to a thousand per cent. varkas (grass-growing), bagayat (garden), and navakirda or varkas or rabi turned into kharif (rice-producing) lands bearing the largest share. It must be admitted that in a few cases the percentage of increase has been much lower, while in some cases there has been no increase at all, and in a very few instances there has been a perceptible decrease. The average increase in a single village seems to be within sixty-six per cent. allowed by the revenue code, but the average increase of a single taluka, which by the law ought to be only thirty-three per cent., will, I fear, be in excess of it, while that on individual holding which must in no case be more than cent. per cent., has in several cases far exceeded that limit. In the village of Kihim a landholder of the name of Barve will have to pay Rs. 114 instead of Rs. 52. On inquiries I learn that he has a piece of land containing one cocoanut tree and two or three dozen palmyra trees with tufts of thorny shrubs at intervals. This is classed as bagayat and assessed accordingly. In the village of Avas the cess on the so-called bagayat land has been similarly increased, and one holder has to pay Rs. 60 for Rs. 24, where the share of the bagayat will be more than Rs. 40, while the piece was for years let to a farmer for only Rs. 25 per annum. There are several other holdings the increase on which is more than one hundred per cent. One holder has to pay Rs. 102 for Rs. 32, another Rs. 158 for Rs. 47, a third one Rs. 16 for Rs. 4¼, and so on ; but these are only a few of the several instances I have noted in the aforesaid two villages.

A strange feature noticeable in this revision survey is that although the scheduled maximum rates for kharif or rice-growing lands have been apparently given at Rs. 8¼ per acre, several lands have been actually charged at Rs. 10, or even more. This is explained away in the following manner :—The land-holder is told that the rate of Rs. 8¼ is for land, that is, sixteen annas fine, but if his land be twenty annas fine, then he must pay proportionately for it. The rupee being the standard coin of the country and containing sixteen annas, it is natural enough to denote the fineness of things by so many annas ; but it certainly looks very curious that there should be some things, the extra fineness of which could not be denoted by the highest standard coin. The additional annas, it is urged, owe their origin to the capacity of the land to grow more things than mere rice, it matters not if this additional produce requires a great amount of labour and trouble on the part of the cultivator. Let us suppose a farmer has planted one or two cocoanut trees in the immediate vicinity of his rice-field without having any water close by. The cocoanut trees require to be watered in addition to a very careful nursing for several years ; but the survey officer is there to add his annas when classing the land, despite the ruling that if the improvement is the result of the farmer's labour, such improvement should not be subjected to fresh taxation. When instances of this kind are seen, one is reminded of the old so-called uncivilized times when useful trees and even animals were separately taxed.

As regards bagayat lands I have already said in my first letter that in most of the villages on the Bombay side of Alibag owing to scarcity of water and other causes it is not possible to have any bagayat produce worth naming. It seems, however, the survey officers think another way. They appear to labour under the impression that the people of these villages are too indolent to work like those of the villages on the other side of Alibag. To answer this objection we have simply to consult two landlords, Messrs. Babaji Gopal and Vithoba Govind Patel, who own extensive garden lands at the two opposite extremities of the village of Avas proper, and who have expended large sums of money on gardening, as to their experiences in this connection. The one distinctly says his experiments in gardening in this village have not at all proved a remunerative concern, while the other loudly complains that all his efforts to get a sufficient quantity of water for bagayat at the cost of enormous sums of money have been only a source of sheer disappointment and disgust to him ; and yet it is found that the increase on these so-called bagayat lands is in most cases cent. per cent. and even more. Let us again turn to the large cocoanut garden at the village of Kihim. This garden, which formerly belonged to the late Captain Dickson, of the Bombay Port Trust, and which is now in the possession of a Mahomedan gentleman of Bombay, contains hundreds of cocoanut trees. A passer-by is struck with the beauty of the garden and the place, but he sees no source of income there except the heaps of worn out cocoanut branches at intervals. People from Bombay have been lately investing capital in the purchase of lands at Kihim, but it seems they do so simply for the sake of the fine sea-breeze and the beautiful scenery of the place. They surely cannot expect a handsome return of interest on their investment. Some people try to grow sugarcane, and leaves that are eaten with betel nut in some parts of these villages, and the lands on which these are grown are classed as bagayat lands, when properly speaking they should have been classed as rabi, for it is well-known that these crops require a great deal of labour and are often most uncertain. They can be had only once in three years in the same place. The original rate of Rs. 3 an acre was quite enough for these, but now it has been doubled or even trebled.

As it was surmised the increase on varkas (grass-growing) land has been in some cases close upon a thousand per cent. It is done as follows : Some varkas which was formerly charged at three or four annas an acre, being turned into kharif is now charged at Rs. 3 or thereabout per acre. Some varkas again, which still remains as such, is classed as rabi and rated at from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 3. As in other cases the people's indolence plays a prominent part in explaining the reason of the non-growth of any rabi crops on these so-called rabi lands. It would be just to remark here that some of the rabi lands are capable of yielding some kind of rabi crop, but then they are mostly required to be utilized as grazing ground. Another reason for raising the tax on varkas seems to be the supposition that if part of the varkas has been already turned into kharif, the rest also could be so turned ; but here the surveyors appear to have lost sight of the fact that the unutilized varkas is required for cattle and rabi. Raising the taxes on the varkas which is required for the successful cultivation of kharif is indirectly adding to the cess on the latter. The fairest thing to do for the Survey Department would have been, in my humble opinion, to act on the assumption that all the available varkas for conversion to kharif or rabi having been so converted there was no necessity whatever for raising the varkas rates or calling part of the varkas rabi and thus raising the tax. If it should hereafter be found that part of the remaining varkas is turned into kharif, the land so converted could be subjected to fresh taxation under the Mamlatdar's supervision, even supposing the Survey Department to exist no more. From the above remarks it will be observed that the proposed increase on all the three kinds of land will fall heavily on the people. Before concluding it may not be improper to sum up these remarks by instancing a few facts in connection with the village of Avas, which heads the first group of all the villages of the taluka. In this village, which is on the Bombay side of Alibag, there are about two hundred and fifty houses with a population of a little more than a thousand souls. Insufficient rain, insect pests, and cattle diseases have been working sad havoc in the village during the past few years. Only last cold weather out of about eight hundred heads of cattle more than a hundred died of various diseases. A Parsee Veterinary-Surgeon was deputed to this and other villages by the Collector, I suppose ; but it is said he was not much successful. Perhaps, the people themselves were to blame in this respect in not paying proper heed to his instructions. In the weekly season reports of the district, however, no mention of the fact seems to have been made. I understand the cattle-disease raged furiously in several parts of the district. Several poor persons who had only two or three bullocks or buffaloes lost them all, and are now unable to purchase new ones, the prices of a pair of the former being from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80, and of the latter from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. These persons generally own an acre or two or sometimes even half an acre of kharif (rice-growing) land, and about as much of varkas or often no varkas at all. It is absurd to think these people can have spare grass to sell from their little varkas, and yet every one alike will have to pay the exorbitant varkas taxes, it being the case that to these people even two or three rupees are too much. In this village three pieces of varkas land, comprising an aggregate area of about eighty acres, and situated at three different places are nominally owned by three persons, but are actually set apart as common grazing-ground, the assessment being paid by collections annually made by the villagers among themselves. There are two or three other smaller pieces which also serve as common grazing-ground, but the taxes thereon are paid by some philanthropic gentlemen, not necessarily from the village itself. Out of the first three pieces, one measures fifty-two acres and a few gunthas, and it was heretofore assessed at Rs. 13-0-6 per annum. The revised assessment on the same is now Rs. 88 or more than five hundred per cent. more. One can easily conceive the perplexity and anxiety of the people when one is informed that it was with the greatest difficulty that even this trifling sum of Rs. 13 could be raised in the impoverished village. It is contemplated to approach the proper authorities with the villagers' humble petition to exempt at least this piece of land from any increase, and it may be earnestly hoped the Government, the *mabap* or fostering parent of the poor ryot, will not be less philanthropic than some of the ryots themselves. The assessment of the village has been increased from Rs. 4,243-5-3 to Rs. 6,761-10, or, nearly sixty per cent. What is true of one village is equally true of most of the villages.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Moreton Frewin, writing from Washington, on 28th March, to the *Pioneer*, says :—I am now able to report with something approaching certainty that a chief feature of the new Traiff Bill, when it passes the Senate, will be a duty on teas from India and Ceylon arriving in this country : China's tea being on the free list. The Silver Party in either Chamber recognises that at this moment of crisis, any such discrimination as will further hamper India's export trade and stimulate the trades of China and Japan—that this phlicy will introduce the silver question as by a surgical operation even into the perverted mentalities of Her Majesty's present advisers.

I confess to some sympathy with the views of this aggressive silver party here : the closing of the Indian mints—the imposition of a duty on imported silver bullion—these are held to be "unfriendly acts" within the international meaning of that phrase. Mr. Bland to-day remarked to me that never in the history of comerce, as far as he knew, had the importation of one of the precious money metals been taxed under a tariff. To have sacrificed, as he considers it, a great underlying principle of finance for a trumpery five per cent. duty, is merely to irritate the American Nation, without bringing any equivalent relief to the Indian revenue.

Such being the position, your community will be well advised to redouble its clamour, and leave no stone unturned to invade public opinion in England. By the light of what is about to be done here, how extremely unwise the closing of the Indian mints now appears, and the additional affront of the new duty on silver bullion ! How entirely too Emile de Laveleye's conviction is being realised, that the break in the bimetallic tie would involve the destruction of "free trade." If the existing silver crisis is to continue—although I regard this as nearly impossible—we shall find presently every civilised Government at commercial war with its neighbour, attempting to regulate its own exchanges by scientific tarriff manipulation. It is especially interesting here to observe how the Eastern high tariff party, is to-day making advances toward the Western and Southern silver men : never, I should suppose, in the history of this nation were party lines so inextricably mixed.

It is almost certain that President Cleveland will veto the Seigniorage Bill either to-day or to-morrow. In my recent letter I mentioned the proposal about to be made by Senator Teller, that arrangements should be made with the Government of Mexico to mint Mexican dollars at the Western mints of the United States. This proposal is being kept back until the Seigniorage Bill is disposed of, because in the event of that absurd Bill becoming law, the various mints here would have been choked with silver for some months to come.

In the light of recent events how interesting it is to recall Ernest Seyd's prophecy, made in 1871 when the anti-silver crusade was first preparing in Europe.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that the adoption of the gold valuation by other States besides England will be beneficial. It will only lead to the destruction of the monetary equilibrium hitherto existing, and cause a fall in the value of silver, from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity all over the world will be .... The great danger of the time will be that amid all this confusion and strife England's supremacy in commerce and manufactures may go backwards to an extent which cannot be redressed when the real cause becomes recognised and the natural remedy is applied."

Let us see what "Free Trade and Gold Protection" and the theory that "imports are paid for by exports"—let us see what vicious economic theorising has done for England since Seyd wrote those lines, and let us see what this country has done in the way of expanding its foreign trade, while at the same time more than doubling its national wealth at home.

	U. K. Exports.	U. S. Exports.
1872	256 Millions	88 Millions.
1878	193 "	136 "
1883	239 "	165 "
1888	233 "	140 "
1·92	230 "	206 "

The exchange difficulties which have paralysed the staple business of Lancashire, are now inevitably to wreck the fortunes of Bombay. Because of the "rig" in exchange Japan is starting in with alacrity to build cotton mills ; with a climate admirably adapted to the industry, with an industrious and extremely adaptable population, with excellent coal, costing at her cotton mills only four *yen* (less than four Mexican dollars) per ton, what a formidable competition we are fostering in Japan. Senator Teller informed me that when recently in Mexico he visited a new cotton mill at Orizaba, running fifty thousand spindles and equipped by French capital. Mexican labour is good and cheap, the mills are run by a water power sufficient for half a million spindles, the profits, as disclosed in confidence to Senator Teller, I am only permitted to say have been prodigious. The London Press is again breaking out into prophecy, as to the "closing of all the silver mines" of the world ; we have been told with every fresh fall in exchange during the past fifteen years that if we only had patience and sat on the bank, presently the river would run dry. It is simply fatuous that these scribes will not admit even to-day that if wages and all prices fall one-half, silver can be produced as profitably at half-a-crown as formerly at five shillings per ounce. There must of course be a fresh readjustment of miners, wages out West, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver bullion last month ; at present miners are on strike ; they had accepted last October $3 per day in place of $4; they must now be content to accept $2, and even so they are vastly better of than field hands in the prairie States, who are to-day getting only a dollar. But this is an economic position which the men, who, as Senator Jones said at Brussels, "do their silver mining in Lombard Street," will not admit, because the admission would be inconvenient ; they continue therefore to shout that the point of lowest cost of production has been now reached, and that from henceforth the eastern exchanges will right themselves : that therefore we need no Monetary Conferences, and that all things are for the best in the best of all possible worlds. "Perish India :" they say, "gold is the only money—the best because the dearest."

I venture, however, to give it as a pious opinion that the exchanges will be steady at their present rate, or rather that silver bullion is hardly likely to fall further ; it is, however, almost inevitable that rupee exchanges will have to fall to the full extent of the value of the silver in the rupee. But even if silver remains steady at about 27 pence it is not possible that the trades of India, China and South America can adapt themselves during this generation to any such rate.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Government of Madras that heads of districts in this Presidency should be empowered to grant privilege leave to all non-gazetted officers under their control, whether the appointment of these rests with Government or the Board of Revenue. Article 915 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations will accordingly be amended by the insertion of the words "or Collector in the Madras Presidency" after the words "Commissioner-in-Sind."

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

MR. VINCENT AND THE COW-PROTECTIONISTS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Judicial Department :—

Bombay Go-Rakshaka Mandali's Office, Shet Mulji Jetha Kapad Bazar Hall, Bombay, 26th May, 1894.

Sir,—I have been directed by the committee of management of the Bombay Go-Rakshaka Mandali or the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle to submit. for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, the following representation in regard to the letter which Mr. Vincent, the officiating Commissioner of Police, addressed to the Bombay Government on the 9th September, 1893, in connection with the riots in August last, and in which he has cast certain reflections on the character and operations of the Mandali.

2. The committee beg to point out that this society was established on the 28th July, 1887, with a view to adopt measures for the preservation of horned cattle, such as kine, oxen, he-buffaloes and she-buffaloes which are very useful for cultivation and other purposes in an essentially agricultural country like India, and to acquaint people by means of lectures, essays, pamphlets, and newspapers, with the difficulties attendant on the diminution of cattle, and to encourage the establishment of Go-shalas or Dairy-farms for the improvement of horned cattle so far as the finances of the society might permit. This society, of which I have the honour to be president, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas Mahadhawadas, vice-president, Mr. Damodar Gokaldas Manji, hon. secy., and Mr. Manmohandas Dayaldas, hon. asst. secretary, consists of 1,500 members. Its committee of management consists of 75 members out of whom 35 are Justices of the Peace, and one a distinguished member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The society has 110 life-members of whom 11 are Parsees, 1 a Jew, 1 a Chinese, and the rest Hindus. From this description of the objects and constitution of the society it is clear that it is a constitutional body composed of some of the most eminent and respectable citizens of Bombay, which aims principally at the improvement of the agricultural resources of the country.

3. The members of the Go-Rakshaka Mandali are as deeply interested in the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity and are as sensible of the importance of concord and harmony between the two principal races in India as any other subjects of Her Majesty in this city and outside. As a matter of fact the committee are not aware that from the 28th of July, 1887, when the society was founded up to April, 1893, when Mr. Vincent took charge of the appointment of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, either Sir Frank Souter or Colonel Wilson ever found anything in the operations of the society calculated to disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the two communities. There was scarcely anything in the later history of the society to mar the friendly feelings between them, and the committee are, therefore, deeply grieved to read the reflections cast upon it by Mr. Vincent in his aforesaid letter to Government.

4. Before dealing seriatim with the allegations made against the society, it is necessary to point out that Mahomedans have for centuries known very well with what feelings of deep veneration and piety a cow is looked upon by the Hindu community. It is a matter of very common observation that scarcely any Hindu will pass by a cow in the streets of this city without touching her by way of salutation. Akbar, perhaps the most illustrious Emperor that ever adorned a throne, distinguished himself by his magnanimous religious toleration, statesmanlike breadth of view, catholicity of sympathy and just, equal and impartial treatment of all races. In these rare qualities which helped him in the consolidation of the Mogul Empire and won him undying glory, he yet stands without a worthy rival in ancient as well as modern history. This renowned Emperor, as has been well pointed out by Colonel Malleson in his Life of Akbar, respected the religious sentiments of his Hindu subjects by discouraging the slaughter of kine. His humane example was followed in some instances by other Mahomedan rulers whose "Firmans" are still to be found in certain parts of the country. That wise and enlightened Mahomedans have always been careful to treat with becoming respect the feelings of their Hindu neighbours is thus demonstrated by unimpeachable historical evidence.

5. The committee respectfully submit that in any attempt to ascertain the causes of the riots in August last the one central point which has escaped notice in the recent discussions is the incontrovertible fact that the Mohurrum festival, which conluded on the 24th July last 1893, passed off as usual without the slightest friction or disturbance of harmony, and that both Hindus and Mahomedans participated in its celebration with feelings of the utmost cordiality. Members of both the communities came into the closest contact with one another at a time of intense religious fervour, and if any disturbing causes had been in operation before the Mohurrum, the committee are of opinion that their association would not have been marked by the cordial and friendly feelings which are happily characteristic of the most important national festival of the Mahomedan community in this great city, This significant circumstance, therefore, supplies a very useful starting point in the investigation of the true causes of the local riots which occurred only a fortnight afterwards, and fairly leads to the conclusion that the operations of the Local Cow-Protection Society could have had nothing to do with the outbreak of riots.

6. The committee, however, think it necessary to meet the allegations appearing in Mr. Vincent's letter to Government. This duty is rendered not a little unpleasant by the consciousness of the uniform courtesy with which he has treated the secretaries and members of the society and of the valuable services rendered by him after the outbreak of riots. But in justice to the society and having regard to the eminently useful and humane object which command the sympathy of so many millions, it is but fair that Government as well as the public should be made acquainted with the real facts. Mr. Vincent in the 4th paragraph of his letter observes :—"And especially in April last I succeeded with some difficulty in dissuading the leaders of the Cow-Protection Society from parading thousands of cows in the streets in honour of the anniversary of the society which might have even then led to disturbances." The committee find it difficult to understand whence thousands of cows were to be procured. The fact is that prizes were to be awarded to the owners of select cows by a special committee and that it was in contemplation to take them in a procession. The necessary permission to go in procession was at first granted by Col. Wilson but afterwards cancelled. Therefore a deputation composed of some of the members of the society personally waited upon Mr. Vincent. He was then actually informed that the number of cows was fifty. But as he objected to the procession the attempt was at once abandoned in deference to his wishes. The Police Commissioner further says:—"On the occasion of the Bakr-I-Id I had again grave reason to fear an outbreak owing to the agitation carried on by the Cow-Protection Society and their preachings in parts of the town where both members of the Hindus and Musalmans reside." Now the fact is that the society has had, since its establishment in 1887, six honorary preachers and from two to three preachers who have been paid for their services. Generally, they preach in places where Christian Missionaries are wont to do and also at Chinchpoogli and Grant Road, and in 1893 there was no departure whatsoever from this practice of five or six years past which has never been resented or objected to in any part of the city. One of the rules of the society distinctly says that 'such preachings as may tend to injure the religious feelings of anybody are strictly prohibited.' That this injunction is strictly obeyed is well attested by the fact that, though Mahomedans as a rule are unwilling to listen to missionary preachers, they quietly and willingly stay to hear the preachers of the society even now and cheer them lustily along with the Hindus.

7. As regards the statement that "Mr. Damodar Gokuldas or rather his emissaries tried to seduce my Hindu constables and tried to ascertain the particular *localities* where the slaughter of kine takes place" the committee beg emphatically to repudiate this allegation. Mr. Damodar Gokuldas has already repudiated the allegation made against him in a letter to the local English Dailies a copy of which is hereto appended, This letter will speak for itself.

8. Mr. Vincent, in the 7th paragraph of his letter, says :—"To the members of both these societies I addressed personal remonstrances and warnings pointing out what the natural consequences of their indiscretion would be ; but instead of limiting their efforts, some of them gave out that before long no cattle would be allowed to be killed in Bombay and that Europeans and Musalmans who were accustomed to eat beef, would have to content themselves with the flesh of other animals." It must here be pointed out that to none of the members of the committee of management Mr. Vincent ever addressed personal remonstrances and warnings and the committee are not aware as to who held out the threat alluded to in the concluding sentence. If Mr. Vincent really apprehended any danger at any time previous to the outbreak of riots in consequence of the operations of the society, the committee of managemeent would have gladly welcomed any advice tendered to them. But as a matter of fact neither the president and vice-president nor the secretaries and members of the committee received any warning whatsover, oral or written, from the Police Commissioner.

9. Mr. Vincent, in the 8th paragraph of his letter, observes:—"Pictures and pamphlets illustrating the sanctity of the cow and the sin of slaughtering it were also sold and distributed in thousands all over the Presidency, but chiefly in Bombay." Here the committee would take leave to remark that the only two classes of pictures distributed in Bombay by the Cow-Protection Society are so harmless and innocent that the committee very gladly take this opportunity of forwarding copies of the same to Government for their inspection. It is no secret that the Hindus look upon the cow as sacred and her slaughter a sin, and it would be a novel principle to propound for the first time under British Rule that they should not distribute pictures or pamphlets illustrative of their moral and religious views or the agricultural importance of cows. Whether the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay should have held public meetings for obtaining redress for their aggrieved co-religionists at Prabhas Patan by peaceful and constitutional means is a question which the committee do not feel called upon to discuss in the present memorial, But they crave leave to point out that no such meeting was ever convened under the auspices of the Bombay Go-Rakshaka Mandali, as is erroneously reported by the Police Commissioner in the 10th paragaph of his letter to Government.

10. Members of the Cow-Protection Society and other Hindus come in almost daily contact with their Musalman brethren and enjoy at least as many opportunities as Mr. Vincent and his officers have of knowing the feelings of the Mahomedan community towards the Cow-Protection movement. Since the establishment of the Go-Rakshaka Mandali in 1887 the committee have never heard of a single complaint preferred against its operations by any Mahomedan to any member personally. As many respectable and representative Mahomedans have always been on the most friendly terms with the Hindus, the committee or the members of the society could not have failed to discover any feeling of opposition, if it had existed, on their part to the objects of the movement during the last six years. On the contrary, it is a fact that some Mahomedan gentlemen are actually members of the society, while others have in past years subscribed to the Go-Rakhshani fund collected during the Dewali holidays. On the occasion of the last anniversary, six Mahomedans sent well-bred cows for exhibition and all of them received prizes from the committee appointed to award prizes to the owners of the best animals. The attitude of the Mahomedan community towards the preachers of the society has already been indicated. Nowhere else in the Presidency has it ever been suggested that the Cow-Protection movement has had anything to do with the riots in the mofussil. The committee beg to assure Government that as the objects of the Cow-Protection Society cannot be completely accomplished without the sympathetic co-operation of all the communities, the society at least can have no conceivable interest in converting them into active opponents of the movement.

11. The committee of managent feel certain that if the abovementioned facts and considerations had been before his Excellency the Governor in Council side by side with Mr. Vicent's report, they would have convinced Government that the Cow-Protection movement was not only not the principal cause of these riots but also had not the remotest connection with them. It does not lie within the province of the committee to find out or indicate the causes of the lamentable occurrences of August last, but they beg to state that it is very re-assuring to the members and will-wishers of the Cow-Protection Society and the Hindu community in general that Government, even with the misleading report of Mr. Vincent before them, did not feel inclined to endorse his views or accept his conclusion.

12. The committee desired to address this memorial to Govenment immediately after the publication of their Resolution on the recent riots. But owing to the unhappy state of the public mind in this city as well as outside the idea was postponed up to this time. As the whole correspondence relating to the riots including Mr. Vincent's report was submitted to Lord Kimberley, the committee respectfully pray that Government will be pleased to forward the accompanying copy of this memorial together with the necessary copies of pictures distributed by the society to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—I have, &c., Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, President.

MILITARY NEWS.

The tenure of appointment of the Commissary General for Transport will in future be limited to five years.

General leave of absence in India from 1st June to 15th September, 1894, is granted to Major E. C. Hawkshaw, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Spring, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery retires on £600 per annum and an extra annuity of £300, with effect from 1st February.

Major-General Rawlins, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retires on an Indian pension of £600 per annum and an extra annuity of £310, with effect from 19th March.

The following troops will be employed on road and building work in the Chin Hills during the ensuing working season :—1st and 21st Madras Pioneers, No. 3 Company Madras Sappers, Burma Company of Sappers.

Private Doran, Hampshire Regiment, who was recently bitten by a mad dog at Ranikhet, has been despatched to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute at the expense of the State.

In the annual report of the Cawnpore Volunteers for the past working season we find it stated that for the first time in the history of both corps, members who have failed without reasonable excuse to make themselves efficient have been called upon to pay—active Rs. 30, reserve Rs. 10. Some have responded to the demand by paying ; some still refuse ; and it is the intention to try these latter by a Regimental Court-martial under para. 19 of Act XX of 1869. It is hoped, says the Report, that these steps will have the effect of dispelling that apathy and disregard of duty to the State and to the community entertained by some members—Volunteers in name only—though these latter are happily very few in this battalion.

AFGHAN NEWS.

The following is from a transfrontier news writer :—General Ghulam Haider, who reached Jellalaband from Kabul on the 6th, summoned the Khans of Asmar, Kunar, Mohmand, Shinwar, Jellalabed and Ningrahar to reach Jallalabad before the 20th May, when the General would take them with him to Kabul in connection with some political matters. The Amir's Government will bear their expenses to and from Kabul.

The Jellalabad officials surmise that the Amir intends to ask them to supply men to strengthen his frontier as H. H. receives news constantly of the egress and ingress of Russians on the Herat, Maimana, and Badakshan borders. Moreover, several Russians still put up on the Shighnan border near Bartang, and the Amir's men dare not interfere with them. The Russians purchase supplies in the Shighnan and Bartange marts, and pay whatever the shopkeepers demand of them.

It is also rumoured in Jellalbad that the Amir is about to confer the title of Prime Minister on General Ghulam Haider who will be relieved of his military rank by Sardar Muhammad Hussan Khan late Governor, Jellalabad, now Private Secretary, who was last year permitted to return to Kabul after staying for more than ten years in Karachi.

General Ghulam Haider in a talk with the people of Jellalabad expressed his gratification at the kindness shown to him by H. H. the Amir in conferring on him a prominent post in connection with the arrangements for the late Durand Mission and of H. H's receiving a letter from the Government of India thanking H. H. for lending his (General's) services. The Amir said he is a friend and supporter of a brave and honest officer without regard to caste, creed or colour. He would not mind if the man imbued with such characteristic be a Hindu or Christian, or in other words he is incouraging people under his sway to follow these noble acts. The Amir is stil at Kabul engaged in the *khatana* marriage of his son, Shahzada Muhammad Umar Jan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A Parliamentary paper has been issued giving a return of the number of suits instituted from 1888 to 1893, inclusive, for judicial separation and divorce. The total number of petitions filed for separation during the six years was 683, of which 188 were successful and forty-one were dismissed. The number of petitions for dissolution of marriage was 3,181, of which 2,094 came to a successful issue, 176 being dismissed, 1,036 causes never came on for hearing, and 329, which were commenced in 1893, are still pending. In 132 cases the Queen's Proctor has intervened, in 118 of which the decree was reversed, and in nine the decision was left unaltered. There are four cases in which the Queen's Proctor is intervening that are left still undisposed of. In the 883 petitions for judicial separation 655 were presented by the wife and twenty-eight by the husband, but in the applications for divorce 1,867 husbands were petitioners and 1,314 respondents.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A PAGE FROM A BYE-GONE HISTORY.

When last in Rangoon, a card was brought to me bearing this inscription :

"Princess Rownuck Zaminee Begum," and after a few minutes the august lady herself appeared, in native Mahomedan costume, finished off with elastic-sided boots and heavy silver anklets.

Her visit carried me back in imagination nearly ten years, to a memorable day when I had the privilege of seeing the Delhi Begums, her mother and grandmother, the only noble native ladies I have ever beheld. It was in '84 and I, and a friend accompanying me, had received permission from the secretary in charge of the royal fugitives ; also a message had been sent to them to expect two English ladies.

We drove to an unpretending little teak bungalow on piles, in a green and rather neglected compound. Old ayahs were creeping about, old and thin with wrinkled faces, but with handsome jewelry. 'Tis said, they were never paid anything, but followed the fortunes of the fallen House of Delhi.

A smart capable European woman came to meet us, Mrs. R.——, who was in chrge of Zaminee Begum at that time, and led us to an upper room, where seated or rather crouched "in the manner oriental" at each end of a large bed-stead, spread with a white cloth, were the two Ranees Zenath Mahal, whilome Queen of Delhi, riveted our attention first.

She, it may be remembered, was young and beautiful at the time of the Mutiny, and the favourite wife of the old King. She is also blamed for giving him bad advice, and putting him up to treachery, though doubtless he hardly required to be urged to that ; but a bitter hatred against England possessed her to her death.

The old King's life was spared by Hodson of Hodson's Horse, and he, Zenath Mahal and their son, a boy about 12, Dewan Bukt, were deported to Rangoon as State prisoners, and kept there ever since.

The old King had long been dead, and the other Ranee on the bed, Zaminee Begum, was the widow of his son. She spoke to us very graciously in high bat of which, though we availed ourselves of Mrs. R.'s aid as interpreter, we could not fail to note the purity. She asked after our health and that of our husbands, if we had any children and how many, the orthodox zenana questions.

Zenath Mahal (how the name recalls that most picturesque mass of inaccuracies Lalla Rookh) meantime said not a word, but blinked at us viciously out of her keen brown eyes. She was of a light golden colour, small and beautifully made, her arms, which were bare to the shoulder, round and plum like a young woman's—and the average native ages so quickly. Only her face looked old, and the little mouth, all puckered and in want of the dentist's attention ; but the eyes were good, and the features small and pretty. She was clad in some sort of white saree, and wore gold bracelets of a curious and elegant workmanship.

All the time we were there, she kept cracking betelnuts with a pair of silver crackers and putting the pieces in a silver box ; apparently quite uninterested in the interview, but ever and anon a glance from the wicked old eyes told us she took in eyerything.

It was as well she kept a discreet silence, her custom being to break out in abuse of the English *Raj* which she had never got reconciled to, though she accepted from it a monthly allowance.

Zaminee Begum, her son's widow was a beautiful woman in another style, very large and full and in the prime of life, her fine bear arms tapering into the most beautiful delicate hands, almost white, that she continually wrung together from nervousness ; a moon face and big sad sightless eyes that she rolled about, for she was *blind*,—had wept herself blind, they said.

One would naturally suppose she had wept herself blind over the downfall of the race, for she was of the noble House of Delhi ; but veracity obliges me to state that that was not the case. Her affliction is said to have been brought on by grieving too much at the neglect and cruelty of Dewan Bukt, her consort, who had quite a royal idea of domesticity, and spent most of his time in Moulmein with unworthy companions—in fact it was there he died.

After a very uphill conversation, in which we had inquired tenderly for her health and that of her son, Jumsheed Bukt, and her daughter, Rownuck ; had admired her jewelry and shown her our rings, which she, not to be outdone in politeness, pretended she could see ; asking her to come and visit us and hearing that she never left the house, we gracefully took our leave—the old Begum never vouchsafing one word, but shaking hands *a la Anglaise.*

In the corridor peeling potatoes, was no less a personage than Princess Rownuck herself, a thin over grown girl with fine eyes, but not handsome like the mother. This young lady was not only a Princess by birth, but by marriage, having been wedded to an exiled Chinese potentate, Prince Hassan of Talifu, by a benevolent former secretary. She looked a mere unformed girl and quitted her work hastily on seeing us, but though understanding English, insisted on speaking Hindustani and pretending to be shy.

The Chinese Prince lived opposite, and the secretary had thought it a lovely plan to unite these two exiled royalties, but like many another philanthropic "fad" it did not answer when put in practice.

The caged Prince could not forget his bars ; he was quiet and gentle, but took no interest in anything, brooding over his lost fortunes ; and the lively young girl, tired of his company, ran back to her mother's house (it was only "over the way") and has remained there ever since. Mrs. R——told us that the blind Begum was easy to manage, but she was afraid of Zenath Mahal, who lived in another dwelling in the town. When she wanted her, she sent for her, as on the occasion of our visit, but never willingly went near her.

The old Begum got Rs. 500 a month from Government, but sent most of it to retainers in Delhi to foment disaffection, and lived miserably on a pittance surrounded by a few faithful followers, all firmly believing that her day would yet come, and the overthrow of the detested British *Raj.*

Zaminee Begum received Rs. 500 a month and each child Rs. 250 ; the son was a scholar at the High School and a great rider at the Rangoon Hunt, where a little figure, clothed like a Mahomedan dhirzi, with fine eyes and an excited manner, was pointed out to strangers as the last of the Moguls.

Nine years have passed since then : the British *Raj* as steadfast as ever, but the fiery ambitious heart of Zenath Mahal, once a beauty and Queen, and for years a maddened, disappointed intriguante, is still and cold now in the grave ; and Princess Rownuck Hassan wears European elastic-sided boots, and is quite an emancipated young woman, with a calling card.—*Pioeer.*

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, May 9, is summarised in the following general remarks :—During the period under review owing to the rising course of Rupee Exchange, holders evinced marked disposition to realize which had the effect of heavily bearing down prices and all the counts have been prejudicially affected in a sensible manner. Coupled with the above discouraging tenor of the market holders are easy sellers at a heavy decline on the previous rates in consequence of heavy stocks staring them in the face. At the same time enquiries from the consuming centres being slack our market is rendered devoid of any buoyant feeling or encouraging factor for resumption of active purchases in the immediate future.

Sales during the fortnight aggregate 4,000 bales as follows :—

1,500 bales	of No. 20	sold at	$87 to $81
500 "	" 16	"	$84 to $79
650 "	" 12	"	$85 to $73
1,300 "	" 10	"	$84 to $72
50 "	" 8 6	"	$64 to $68

leaving unsold stocks at 21,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 190¾ and Rs. 191¼ on demand.

The Shanghai market has fared quite in conformity with the market here, all the counts have experienced a serious drop of Tls. 2 to 4 owing to the rising tendency of exchange and also owing to heavy stocks coupled with slackening of enquiries. Sales of about 3,400 bales have transpired leaving unsold stock of about 18,000 bales. Particulars to hand from Japan report the market there to have experienced intense depression owing to a further decline in local spinnings. Not a single transaction is recorded.

The Orient steamer Orizaba is carrying to England Miss Ada Crossley, a young Australian lady, who, her friends believe, is destined to take musical London by storm. The Colonial critics are unanimous in declaring that she has an exceptionally fine contralto voice, and their opinion is reinforced by the judgment of several European musical celebrities who have heard her while touring in the Colonies. Her farewell concerts in Melbourne and Sydney have evoked scenes of enthusiasm, many valuable presents, and an abundance of good wishes. One of the leading Melbourne journals says :—"It is on all sides admitted that Australia at present has no musical artist whose future promises such a rich harvest. Young in years, vigorous in physique, amiable in disposition, and strong in ambition, with her truly magnificent voice and excellent knowledge of musical theory, Miss Crossley should only know fresh worlds to conquer them."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IT is often found that a new idea in literature is realised in life, and much the same thing happens in science when some invention or new product of experiment turns out to have been forestalled by Nature herself. For example, the slag wool of commerce, which is made by subjecting molten slag to the action of an air blast, is a similar thing to the lava-hair of the volcano of Mauna Toa, in Hawaii, which is formed by the wind blowing against the molten lava. This mineral fibre has the appearance of hair, and under the microscope resembles a mixture of quartz fibres, such as Mr. Boys makes for the suspension of delicate needles or indicators in scientific apparatus, with little hollow pellets, tubes, vitreous scales, and angular fragments. These pellets and bits of glassy matter are so like those revealed in ordinary air by the microscope that M. Stanislaus Meunier, the wellknown French geologist, has recently ascribed a somewhat similar origin to them. In fact, he regards these curious characteristics of atmospheric dust, which, be it remembered, are even found on the snow of the high Alps and in the Arctic regions, as having been formed by the air acting on the molten surface of meteoric stones, which are fused by the friction of the atmosphere in passing through it, as in the case of the Pultusk meteorite in 1888.

When it is considered that such pellets and fragments are also found on the bottom of the ocean, and in the deposits of old sea-beds, that is to say, the marine sedimentary rocks, their importance in geology becomes manifest. The green sand extracted from an artesian well at Passy, over 1,700 feet below the surface, and dating from the chalk period, was found to be rich in these tiny spherules, just as the dust from the towers of Notre Dame is at the present day. Moreover, they or their counterpart have been artificially produced by M. Daubree in his celebrated experiments on the perforation of rocks by the explosive force of gases. M. Daubree is an experimental geologist who, in order to explain how tunnels and crevices, and such volcanic vents and the pans of the Cape Diamond Mines are bored in the solid rock by volcanic forces, has made blasts of nitro-glycerine to act on block of granite and other rocks. The escaping gases were found to do what Nature has done, and the more or less vitrified sides of the blast holes were sown with little spherules and pellicules of fused quartz, felspar, mica, and so on. The dust from an eruption of Vesuvius has the same globular or tubular form.

Senor M. A. F. Nogues has analysed the ashes ejected last year from the Volcano Calbuco, in Chili, and shed over a zone from 25 to 112 miles from the crater. It consists of the andesite entering into the old lavas reduced to a fine dust, and mixed with the vapour of water. The eruption of last year, which continued from February to December, gave so much steam to the atmosphere that clouds and rain were unusually abundant in Chili while it went on.

An interesting case of injury by globe lightning is related by M. Moreau in Ciel et Terre. On March 6th last, at Louvain, in Belgium, M. Dandois, professor of surgery in the University of Louvain, went to Linden near Louvain, to visit a sick person. In walking home again, the sky became overcast and gloomy; fearing a thunderstorm he put up his umbrella, and kept as far from the telegraph posts along the road as he could. Suddenly a ball of fire enveloped him, and threw him over the ditch by the roadside into a field. The umbrella, which he grasped with both hands, had a wooden handle, which perhaps saved his life. The steel ribs were twisted and the covering burned, but beyond the shock, which made him unconscious for about ten minutes, and affected an arm and a leg, he suffered no harm. A quarter of an hour afterwards he was able to continue his journey. The road is not bordered with trees at this point, but the telegraph wire may have played its part in attracting the ball.

Dr. Joseph Prestwich, the well-known geologist, has shown that Western Europe and the Mediterranean coasts were submerged to a comparatively shallow depth between the end of the Glacial Period and the beginning of the New Stone Age. The evidence consists chiefly in beds of rubble drift and bony breccias or agglomerates found in the region, especially on the coasts of France, at Gibraltar, Malta, and in Greece. Dr. Prestwich estimates that 10,000 or 12,000 is a closer approximation to the date of the post-glacial epoch than the received 80,000 or 90,000 years ago.

Admiral Spratt and Professor Lieth Adams once investigated the bone caves of Malta, and found the remains of three spicies of elephants, two species of hippopotamus, and vestiges of gigantic swans, land tortoises, &c. More recently Dr. Falconer showed that Malta had once been indirectly connected with Africa, and directly with Sicily. Mr. J. H. Cooke has now examined the Haram Palam cave of Gozo, and found it to contain vestiges of bears, hippopotami, elephants, deer, men, and domestic animals, such as the goat, pig, sheep, and ox.

M. Harle has discovered the fossil jaw of a monkey at Montsannes (Haut-Garonne), in rocks of the Quaternary epoch, and as the bones of the rhinoceros, elephant, and hyena have also been found in the same rocks, while those of the reindeer are absent, he has concluded that a warm period as well as a glacial period has existed in France during this epoch. The fact that monkeys are found in the high valleys of the Himalayas is no conclusive argument to the contrary, for the monkey in question is akin to the species inhabiting hot countries.

M. Kunkel d'Herculais, who, it may be remembered, is studying how to destroy locusts, has now recommended the multiplication of an insect of the anthrax genus, which is a parasite of the locust.

In January, 1806, a German explorer named Giesecke landed at Cape Farewell, and spent some months with the Eskimo. He learned from a native of the Arsuk Fjord that some miles distant, on the sea shore, there was a curious kind of stone called the ice which does not melt, which was used by the Eskimo for washing and preserving their peltries. Giesecke went to the spot, and found a mass of whitish rock, quite soft, and resembling blocks of ice mixed with half-melted snow. He did not know what it was, but brought away a specimen, and returned to Europe in a Danish vessel. The ship was taken by a British cruiser, but luckily he saved a little of the mineral, and after getting to Denmark had it analysed. It turned out to be fluoride of aluminium and sodium, that is to say cryolite. The specimens were kept in a mineralogical cabinet, but nothing was done till 1861, when Professor J. Thomson, the celebrated Danish chemist, took up the subject and found that cryolite yielded pure sodium and aluminium. The Danish Government thereupon sent some vessels to seek for and take possession of the mines, which were ceded in 1884 to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Since then the "Ivigtut," the only mining establishment in Greenland, has been organised, and the cryolite is now mined and exported by American, Danish, and Eskimo employes. The vein of tryolite occurs in a granite formation, and it is quarried in huge blocks, which are cut into bricks. In summer, 130 workmen are thus engaged, who live in a temporary village near the mine. A steamer, the Fox, named after our own Fox, of Arctic fame supplies them with necessaries, and takes home those who are not to remain over winter. Only three Eskimo women, for culinary purposes, are allowed in the settlement, which has the services of an Eskimo hunter.

Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M.A., has found from weather statistics that since the beginning of the century years having mild first quarters, that is to say, an unusually high mean temperature during the first three months, have occurred every twelve or thirteen years. Ordinarily the mean temperature is 39.8 deg. Fah.; but in these years it reaches 42.1 deg. to 44.3 deg. Fah.

Professor H A Hazen, a well-known American meteorologist, has published a pamphlet dealing with the influence of the sun on the weather, and the supposed existence of electric and magnetic fields in the atmosphere. Professor Bigelow, of the U S Weather Bureau, considers that under certain conditions of the sun twodistinct magnetic fields would be generated, one from the photosphere and one from the nucleus. The earth would then be traversed by at least three fields of magnetic force, namely, its own permanent field, the coronal field of the sun, and an electromagnetic or radiant field from the sun. He has supposed that the solar magnetism would exert considerable influence on the weather, quite apart from the solar heat; but Professor Hazen has not been able to find marked traces of it, although he concludes that there is some evdience of its existence. Professor Hazen and others interested in the subject would do well to consult Mr MacDowall's results, which are given in "Symon's Monthly Meteorological Magazine." It is worthy of remark that last year, as well as this, had mild first quarters as well as auroras and magnetic storms.

It is well known that a glass ball or round water bottle can act as a lens, and focus the rays of the sun with sufficient intensity to kindle inflammable stuffs and cause a fire. It has recently been shown that in the early part of the seventeenth century this fact was known, as an engraving of 1836 represents a boy holding a caraffe in the rays of the sun and igniting straw with it. The picture does not occur in a treatise on physics, but a collection of emblems entitled "Guilielmi Hesi Antverpiensis e Societate Jesu emblemata sacra de fide, spe, charitate," and is given as an emblem of the text "Many waters cannot quench love."

Sir Henry Thompson has offered £5,000 to the nation to provide Greenwich Observatory with a photographic telescope having an aperture of 26 inches. The new instrument will be housed under the Lasell Dome, on the top of the new Physical Observatory, which is being built in the south grounds of the Royal Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,200 tons, Captain C F Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (3rd May), with a general cargo.

THE s s Alberta, 3,161 tons, Captain W Davis, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Barry (29th April) with a cargo of 6061 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr C P Gillatt, Mrs R White and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C M Sykes, Mr Balkrishna Narayen, wife and two sons, Mrs W Holden and infant and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	C Sinclair	1911	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	F M & Co
C	Arab	2722	Nash	Marseilles	31-5	K N & Co
E	Arora	2481	Kilgour	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
H & J	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Marmagoa	29-5	Shepherd & Co
M	Bahaduri	828	Kergzar	Karachi	29-5	Shepherd & Co
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
P	Centensima		Peters	Amsterdam		Graham & Co
Q	Bolemfontein	1764	Salmon	Amsterdam	28-5	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	28-5	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	512	Fakira	Bhownagar	29-5	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2181	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Taif	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
3	Stura	1416	Dinegri	Genoa		C Borbero
4	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Longging	London	15-6	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Chyebassa	1714	Mitchell	Not fixed		J M & Co
9	Ravena	1915	Cole	China	30-5	P & O Co
10	St. Enoch	2745	Mundle	Dunkirk	7-6	K Nixon & Co
12	Surat	1874	Jephson	Not fixed		P & O Co
13	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Gillett	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Canton (s)	Field	London, May 3.
	Baghdad (s)	Hill	Calcutta, April 28.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Sinclair, for Amsterdam.
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c.
" [illegible] for Genoa, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals.)	Commander.	From	Date.	To (Departures.)
April.					
15	Mandarin	Raison	Jeddah		
30	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast	16	Somali ceast
May.					
3	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Cruise		
	Florida	Young	Barry	16	Kurrachee
14	P Marie	Hubert	Amsterdam	15	Batavia
	Parramatta	Harris	London		Sydney
15	S Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast	17	Somali coast
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	16	Somali coast
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	15	Hodeida
	Jumna	Campbell	London		Brisbane
	C Ranald	Young	Madras		London
	Nour-El-Bhar	Cook	Hodeida		
16	Strathavon	Sim	New York	16	China
	Bormida	Bolfo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Khedive	Broun	London		Calcutta
	Amphitrite	Disney	Cardiff		
	Rouma	Schewski	Kiel		
17	Afghan	Barton	Singapore	17	Jeddah
	Marathon H M's	Maconochie	Somali coast		
	Strathallen	Osborne	Cardiff		
18	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta	18	Dondon
	Madeline	Nedden	Bombay		Hamburg
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Setos	Weisskam	Zanzibar	19	Hamburg
	Ballaarat	Ahgus	Sydney		London
	Bayern	Schmolder	Bremen		China
	Tigris	Miller	Bussorah		Marseilles
	P Alexander	Fortuyn	Batavia	18	Amsterdam
	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast		
	Thisbe	Mayer	Bombay	18	Trieste
19	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		
	Sachsen	Supmer	China	19	Breman
	Bundesrath	Stahl	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	21	Hodeida
	Purulia	Metcalfe	Bombay		Zanzibar
	M Valerie	Costanzo	Bombay	20	Trieste
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Jeddah		Bombay
20	Java	Simpson	Zanzibar		
	Basuto	Mackenzie	Kurrachee	20	Antwerp
	India	Johnston	Brisbane		London
	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	21	Jeddah

Aden, 20th May, 1894.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—105 cases beer and ale, Turner Morrison and Co; 14 cases soft soap D R Umrigar and Co.

Clan Alpine s—1 Puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co; 27 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co; 2 hogsheads sherry wine, Phipson and Co; 50 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM LONDON.

Bombay s—5 bales printing papers. The "Times of India"; 9 cases chemicals other sorts, Treacher and Co.

Himalaya s—4 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Carthage s—5 cases soap &c F S Madon and Co; 46 cases oilmenstores and 22 cases biscuits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 42 cases brandy, sherrywine, &c Noel and Richards; 20 cases provision, &c, W B Green and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—15 cases brandy, Kerrawalla Brothers.

Carthage s—102 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Methly Hall s—5 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—2 drums rectified spirit, Bertil Smith and Co.

Baria s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cowasjee.

Stolzenfols s—20 cases soap, Allana Abdool Rehman.

Drachenfels s—14 cases glassware, Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—14 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 13 bales printing papers, C Abdool Rahim.

Imperator s—170 bales brown papers, D R Umrigar and Co; 16 bales papers, Hussonally Abdoolally; 349 cases writing papers, &c, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—54 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 101 cases candles, A H G Hoosen; 250 cases window glass, Sullemanjee Ebranjee; 250 boxes candles S A S Dawood; 40 cases glassware, K Somejee; 6 cases stillhock G Ostermayer.

Baria s—4 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Aston Hall s—16 bales strawboards, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—25 bales wool, F Mamed Dama; 51 bales wool, Cooverjee Vasonjee; 45 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 132 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 140 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee; 200 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdas Lowjee; 45 bales twist waste, Owen and Okell; 40 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 25 bales wool, N Nanjee; 225 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co.

Aston Hall s—75 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—10 bales skins, Beirr and Katz; 300 bales hemp, and 20 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 57 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 625 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 6 bales skins, H E Goolmahomed; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 31 bales skins, H S H Gunee; 150 cwts turmeric, V G Thanvi; 15 hogsheads chutney, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 5 casks chutney and 1 case curiosities, C J Barnes.

FOR HAMBURG.

Starlight s—3,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy 600 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 800 cwts linseed, 1,695 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts mowraseed and 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,200 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,902 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 350 bales cotton, 100 cwts myrabollams and 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 650 cwts astorseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arara s—900 cwts buffaloe horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

St Enoch s—4,000 cwts poppyseed and 5,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, D Nanjee and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,651 cwts rapeseed and 350 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 4,003 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St Pancras s—990 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Port Stephens s—4,800 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—9,375 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Aston Hall s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

St Regulus s—1,000 cwts groundnut, F Fischer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

St Regulus s—180 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Evelyn s—1,920 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 265 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Evelyn s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Evelyn s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—22 bales cotton, M H Essac Ellias; 100 bales cotton, B Fakeerchand; 942 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 390 bales twist, Silas E Sasson; 75 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 350 bales twist, P F Talati; 150 cwts olibanum, G H Visram; 46 cwts nurlovang and 36 cwts sharkfins, F N Chinai; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 750 cwts onion, The Onion and Co; 186 cwts sharkfins, and 6 cwts fishmaws, M Fuckerbhoy.

Ravenna s—47 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 35 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld; 4 cwts ivory, M Framjee; 140 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, R Dhunjee; 7 cwts ivory M Dawoodbhoy; 53 chests opium, P and O Co.

NOTICES.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!

CRICKET REQUISITES.

				Rs.	a.
1	Cricket Bats (Superior)	Treble-Cane	handle ... each	5	8
2	Do.	do.	Double do. do.	4	0
3	Do.	do.	Single do. do.	3	8
4	Do.	do.	Plain for practice do.	3	8

(*Other qualities to order only.*)

5 Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six ... 4 8

6 Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 & 1 12

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

*** *Special Terms to Colleges, Schools, Clubs, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.*

THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.

SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.

BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.

Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

PRESS OPINION.

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

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INVESTED FUNDS ....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ...... " 33,50,000.
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Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.
Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,
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Resident Secretary.

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Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.



HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leave no smell.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.,
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS
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"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules: BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
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COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN
PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
Trade W Mark
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 53ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
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Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E.,
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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

HAIR PRODUCER. EDWARD'S HAIR RESTORER.



HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.



For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR: is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
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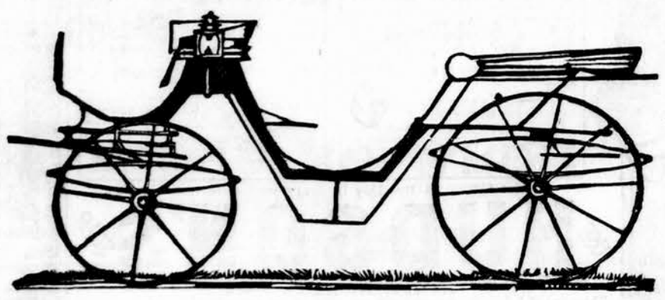
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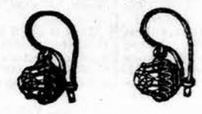
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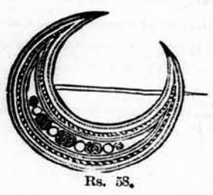
Rs. 14.

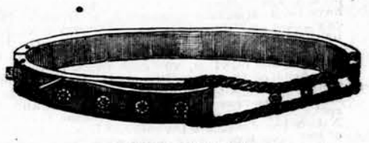

Rs. 30.


Harlequin Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 300.

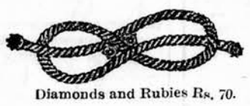

Diamonds Rs. 225.


Diamond spray Rs. 350.


Rs. 58.

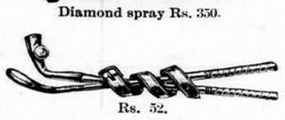

Diamonds Rs. 275.


Diamonds Rs. 425.

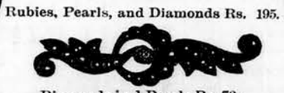

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H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
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